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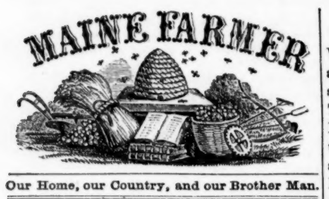


Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

### PLUGGING TREES WITH BRIMSTONE.

A belief has prevailed among farmers and gardeners, for aught we know, from time immemorial, that if you bore a hole into the trunk of a tree and fill it with sulphur, or roll brimstone, if there were insects upon it they would soon leave it, and if there were none on it at the time, there never would be. A very worthy friend told us not long ago, that he was full in the faith in the efficacy of this application; "because," said he, "it has been tried 'out and out,' and found to be so." It was in vain that we assured him that it was of no more use than it would be to put a brickbat into the tree, and for these reasons:

Sulphur, or roll brimstone, would not dissolve and thereby be circulated throughout the tree; and if it were dissolved and taken into the circulation, it would kill the tree before it would the insects.

We are happy to find a communication on this subject, from Dr. Wight, of Boston, in this (April) number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, in which we find some tangible and indisputable experiments are related, which settle the question. The following is the communication. We invite the attention of our readers to the facts.

The following appeared in the Country Gentleman of February 20, 1858:

"SULPHUR FOR INSECTS. I find by the Cultivator that you have no faith that sulphur has any effect on insects or blight, when put into a hole in the trunk of the tree. The Mockernut Hickory on this place, (Mr. Manice's estate) were dying very fast, the cause being an insect eating the buds in the spring and early summer months.—About four years ago my employer, Mr. Manice, had holes bored with an augur in the trunk of the tree, to the pith, and then filled with sulphur and the hole stopped up. Since that was done we have lost but few trees. I had no faith in it at the time my employer did it, but such are the results. * * How it acts I cannot tell. You know vegetable physiology is yet imperfectly understood. RICHARD PARNELL, Queens, N. Y."

The above is much the same as we meet with periodically going the rounds of newspapers. Agricultural editors are generally too well posted in such matters to believe that sulphur could have the *least* possible effect for the destruction of the curculio, canker worm, or any other insect, when applied as above recommended. As to its remedial qualities, it possesses none whatever; it is *no* remedy in the destruction of any insect as above proposed, for the reason that the sulphur will remain the same *in quality and quantity;* no diminution of quantity takes place, for all capillary communication is cut off and *ever* remains so as long as the tree continues to stand.

Now for FACTS, showing the fallacy of boring and plugging with sulphur. About twenty-five years ago, an article went the rounds of the newspapers, saying the Shakers had tried the experiment of sulphur, and had entirely extirpated the canker worm, and saved their trees in pristine freshness. The communication stated, that, so sudden (?) was the effect, that in less than twenty-four hours scarce a vestige of the myriads was left; each had let himself down in "double-quick time" by a ladder of his own construction, (of course they do; sulphur or no sulphur, all leaving the tree at about the same time to take on the chrysalis state); neighbors gathered to see the way in which young Mount Vesuvius was stirring up the inhabitants of the upper regions.

The above was a *stirring* affair in more ways than one; my neighbors read the account, and forthwith set to work on their fruit and ornamental trees; sulphur was in demand, with an upward tendency, (not by the aid of sap, however,) and results were looked for. Many a fruit tree was cared for, which was more than could have been said for any prior time since the first dibbling of them into holes as their last resting place. Some said, "sulphur was the thing;" others had *known* quicksilver to keep off caterpillars, so long as any was left remaining in the hole; in other words, till the sap vessels had used up the charge first put into the auger hole.

Determined to show the *absurdity* of such a mode of proceeding, I too set to work with both sulphur and quicksilver, carefully weighing the quicksilver in the balance distinctly sensible to the hundredth part of a grain. The holes were bored and cleared so that I might thereafter remove it without trouble, as it all laid in one globule—the holes were cemented over. These holes were opened from year to year, and the quicksilver taken out and weighed, showing no decrease from first to last. These facts I gave you, as you will notice on reference to your Magazine, Vol. XIX., p. 152. Amongst my trees selected for trial of sulphur, were two venerable elms. The auger used was of the size of the rolls of sulphur, and was allowed to penetrate to the very heart of the ancient specimens. Roll after roll of sulphur was put in and the holes plugged—one with grafting clay, the other a wooden plug. The one on which grafting clay was used soon healed over, while the other showed signs of bleeding for a length of time. This was over twenty-five years since.

Now, *mark the result*. This winter those two trees were cut down, one having been struck and killed by lightning, its mate on the opposite side must also share its fate for harmony's sake, and so give place to others planted some thirty years since, with the view of making up the deficiency.

On cutting up the butts, it was found that sulphur and hole were of the same size as when operated on twenty-five years ago. The holes had grown over and that was the only change observable. The better to illustrate such folly, I send you a piece of the same, that you may have it to show to others. A like piece I shall place in the hands of Chas. L. Flint, Esq., Sec'y of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston; and still another will be sent to Col. B. P. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.

### WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.

WHEN DOES THE MARE CEASE TO PROPAGATE? W. Pierce, of Ravenna, Ohio, propounds the above question, through the Ohio Farmer, and states two cases of propagation by aged mares. The first was that of a mare owned by Mr. Farnum, of Charleston, Portage, Co., Ohio, that had a colt when twenty-seven years old; and the other that of a mare owned by Mr. Lewis, of Palmyra township, Ohio, which foaled when thirty-two years old. He also says that he has known a mare to have a foal at the age of twenty-three months.

A PROFITABLE SOW. The Bath Organ states that Mr. Drummond Fisher, of Bowdoinham, recently sold in that market a three years old sow, which weighed 600 lbs., and whose profit and loss account was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Four litters (35) of pigs, sold for | $148 |
| Pork, | 60 |
| Premium, | 9 |
| | $217 |
| Deduct cost of keeping, | 85 |
| Net profit, | $132 |

Until put up to fatten, she either run in a pasture or fed on roots principally, and the manure prepared for the farm, through her agency, was considered an ample equivalent for all the trouble of keeping. She was of the White Chester breed.

URINE FOR FRUIT TREES. The value of urine as a manure is not sufficiently appreciated by our farmers. We find in the Germantown Telegraph the following remarks from one of its correspondents, upon the use of this fertilizer on fruit trees:—

"I have adopted the practice of irrigating my fruit trees with urine, and find the practice highly beneficial. There are, indeed, few productions that do not derive very important aid from the application of this valuable liquid. But I know of none which exhibit more marked and obvious indications of increased energy from its effects, than the smaller kinds of fruit trees. When these are *mulched*, and urine applied in a putrid state, the effect is, indeed, wonderful. Even diseased trees, and trees that had ceased to produce fruit, have been recuperated by its use, and rendered highly productive. This I know to be true. Bushes, also, and delicate fructiferous plants take new vigor when irrigated regularly and copiously with this liquid.

CUTTING POTATOES. The practice of cutting potatoes for seed is a very common one, but is thought by many to be injurious to the crop, especially should the weather after planting be cold and wet. The same correspondent whose observations we have quoted in the preceding paragraph, gives the results of several experiments made by him last year, in every case favorable to uncut seed. He says:—

"The method adopted, was as follows: Two rows of cut potatoes were planted in the centre of a piece—the tubers being divided as nearly in the centre as practicable—and two pieces allowed to each hill. This was tried on four different pieces of the vegetable, and each piece in a different field. On digging the roots, it was found that the yield of the cut rows was less by one-tenth, by weight, than that of the uncut ones, and in point of size, a still more marked difference. I never plant the smallest or the largest potatoes, but select those of medium size, and allow two potatoes to the hill."

LARGE CALVES. We have two or three calf stories to dispose of, this week, the first of which comes from Mr. Varanus Decoster, of Buckfield, who has one, of the Durham breed, which weighed, when a few hours old, 130 lbs., and is "as handsome as he is heavy." Well done, for Oxford.

Mr. Chas. Taylor, of Windsor, enters a calf, which weighed, at birth, 127½ lbs.; and Mr. Wm. J. Plummer, of North Monmouth, one which weighed 120 lbs., when one day old.

But one of our exchanges, we forget which, though it should have credit for its story, takes the lead of anything which we have heard of, this season, as follows:—

"The largest calf we ever heard of, was recently dropped by a cow belonging to Mr. E. Carter, of Montville. The length of body from top of head to rump was four feet; from back down to brisket 14½ inches; across the hip 9½ inches; girth 3 feet and 1 inch; weight 151 lbs."

KEEPING MILK CLEAN. To keep dirt out of the pail while milking, and at the same time preserve the equanimity of the milker, a correspondent recommends the following plan:—Attach a pulley to the large girder in rear of the cows, and to one end of a line running through the pulley fasten an S hook of wire, and at the other end a weight. The hook should be fastened to the tail, and will answer for two or more cows.

PROLIFIC EWE. Mr. John McDavitt, of this city, has a ewe, three years old, that has brought him nine lambs, which are all alive and well. In 1856, when one year old, she had three lambs; in 1850, two; and in 1858, four. If any one has a ewe that can beat this, we should like to know it.

### A NEW HORSE HOE.

A new horse hoe has been invented and patented by, Robert Sawyer of Wales, in this State, which we think works a little better than any one yet brought forward for the aid of farmers. It has a fixed cutter in front, and behind it two more which are so adjusted as to be easily expanded or contracted to suit the width of the rows. These hindmost ones can have a narrow mould board attached to each so as to throw the earth up to the hill, or hill up corn, potatoes, or whatever you may be hoeing.

We tried it the other day on a dry piece of ground where there was corn stubble of last year's crop in the rows, and plenty of twitch grass between. It worked well, pulverising the soil it passed through—cutting up the grass roots thoroughly and *pulling up the old stubble* in good style. The roots of the twitch grass did not dog it or become entangled in it as we feared would be the case, though it might if it were grown higher. It is certainly a valuable improvement. They cost about six dollars, and are manufactured by Sawyer & Leuzader [in Monmouth, who are ready to supply those who wish to try them.

### PEAS vs. POTATO ROT.

A week or two, since we published a short article recommending, as a preventive of the potato rot, to insert a common pea in each set when planted. Having since seen a corroboration of this statement, (in a communication from H. F. French, Esq., to the New England Farmer,) and as the thing may have seemed like one of the numerous humbugs of the day, we copy the following article from the Leeds, England, Mercury,—Mr. Jackson's plan being also strongly recommended for trial by leading agricultural papers in England:—

"GENTLEMEN:—In your supplement of the 28th November last, you have an extract from a letter in the Agricultural Gazette, respecting the insertion of peas into potato sets, with a view to counteract the disease which is and has been so very prevalent in the growing of that very important root. Eleven years ago, when that disease had made its appearance, and was exciting a great deal of consternation in the minds of both potato growers and consumers, I made the same experiment. I do not lay any claim to originality. I believe it originated with an English farmer in Belgium, and was the result of the merest accident. Some idle boys in his field, who ought to have been setting potatoes, amused themselves by thrusting hard peas which they had in their pockets into the sets without the farmer's knowledge, and planted them in that state. The farmer's attention was directed to the fact by the immense yield of the peas, growing in connection with his potatoes, and his astonishment was still greater when, on taking up his crop, these were all sound and free from disease, while he was suffering very much in other parts of the field. By making inquiries amongst his servants, he discovered how the circumstance had arisen, and communicated the whole facts to the English newspapers. Mr. Joseph Bower, chemist of Hunslet, had read the account in the papers, and informed me of it. For some time before, I had paid a good deal of attention to the subject of the potato disease, but my inquiries had certainly not gone in that direction. Immediately, however, I set to work, to endeavor to find a solution to the new problem. I submitted many samples of diseased potatoes and of sound potatoes to careful chemical analysis, and I invariably found that the diseased potatoes, as compared with the healthy ones, exhibited a marked deficiency of nitrogen and of nitrogenized matter in every instance, and also a great deficiency as compared with the published analysis of the potato, by Liebig and others, made some years before. From that result, then, I inferred that the potato was set inherently deficient in nitrogen, being inoculated with a substance intrinsically rich in that element, as peas are during the mutual decomposition and chemical change of the two substances in the process of their germination and growth, sufficient evolution of nitrogen from the pea would take place, and being absorbed by combining with and supplying the deficiency of that element in the potato, communicating, as it were, its equivalent in that way, would counteract its tendency to disease. I then tried the experiment practically. I obtained potatoes of several kinds for sets whole; I then took peas (Bishop's dwarfs,) and inserted four or five (according to the size of the potato,) deep in the fleshy part of the set, taking care to avoid the eyes. I then planted them in my garden at Hunslet in the usual way. Mr. Bower, and several other gentlemen at Hunslet, will well recollect watching with great interest the growth and development of the compound crop. The result was perfect success. I had a very extraordinary yield of peas. When the potatoes were taken up, they were a very large yield, with a very few small ones, and every potato was healthy and free from every trace of disease. Those potatoes were laid on a wooden floor in a room in my dyehouse, where they remained all winter until the following spring; they were then examined, and found to be all sound and healthy, and were employed as sets again in the same way, with the same result.

I am, &c., JOHN JACKSON.

*Knostroplane Bank, Leeds, Dec.* 1, 1857."

### MEALY POTATOES ALL SUMMER.

It has always been difficult to keep potatoes "mealy" after warm weather comes on. The starch in them becomes changed—the sprouts start and the potato becomes a waxy, watery thing, hardly fit to eat.

We clip the following proposed mode of preserving them in good condition for the table, from the "Homestead." We have never seen the experiment tried. If the process will accomplish the object it will be valuable.

"If your readers are aware of the following process, which I am informed by Dr. J. M. Wilson is practiced in Scotland, I presume they will have no objection to give it a second perusal, and to make the experiment on a small scale at least.

"Diluted ammoniacal water in the proportion of an ounce of the liquor of ammonia of the druggist, to a pint of river or rain water, has of late years been successfully employed for checking the vegetative power of potatoes, and prolonging their suitableness for food. Potatoes immersed four or five days in this liquid, retain all their edible proprities unimpaired for a twelve-month, improved in flavor and mealiness. The effect of the liquid is to consolidate their substance and extract their moisture. After immersion the potatoes should be spread so as to dry, and will then keep good for ten months; contributing in this way not only to the comfort of families, but also to the health of mariners exposed to long voyages at sea.

FORREST SHEPHERD."

LOOK TO YOUR SEEDS. Now is the time, before the ground opens, to look over your seeds. Thrash out and clean those which have been left in the pod. Pick out those that you wish to plant first. Make out a list of such varieties as you wish to purchase, then send to your seedsman, so that you may have them on hand at the proper season for planting. Try all the vegetable seeds you have on hand in a little earth, placed in a warm room. Buy a few packages of flower seeds for the wife and children.

CLEAN UP THE PLOWS, harrows, rakes, wagons, carts, &c., and put on one or two good coats of paint. It *pays* to do it.

### PEAS AND OATS.

For some reason not known to us, this crop, which was formerly a very common one among us has been not so much grown of late as we think it should be. Peas are therefore not so abundant in our markets this spring as usual. We have heard some farmers object to the raising of this mixed crop because, say they, the peas will yield more bushels if cultivated alone. This is true, but at the same time they are more difficult to harvest and cure if raised alone and more subject to mildew than they are if raised with oats.

From some experiments tried several years ago we are sure that you can scarcely raise a better crop for milch cows in the winter than peas and oats.

For this purpose they should be cut when a little green, and some pains taken to cure and house them in good order. In the winter they should be run through a straw cutter, the chaff put into a tub or trough and wet with warm water. That's too much work, says farmer Easy; if my cows cannot cut their own fodder, after I deal it out to them, they may starve. Yes, says his cows, and if you cannot spend-time and labor to prepare and give us good material to make into milk for you, why you may just strip dry teats and starve. Isn't it a fair bargain on both sides? We think so. A good cow, as a general rule, honestly returns you milk in proportion to the material you give her to manufacture.

We do not forelay sufficiently for good milk fodder in the winter. Good hay, to be sure, is essential to sustain the life of your stock, and is a pretty fair material for milk stock, but there are other substances which if added will greatly increase that product, and peas and oats can be as easily raised as any thing of the kind. Try an acre or two this summer, and use it the coming winter as above recommended, and see if your milk pans are not the fuller for it.

### TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY.

We have received, through the generous politeness of Hon. B. P. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Ag. Society, the transactions of that Society for 1858, being Vol. 16. Like all the previous volumes published by this Society, its mechanical and typographical execution is very neat, making a handsome volume of between 700 to 800 pages. Like the transactions of all other Societies, there is some matter not particularly interesting to many, but nevertheless, necessary to be published as demonstrative of the fidelity with which the managers discharge their duties. Notwithstanding this, there is in the volume a large amount of valuable information on a variety of subjects intimately connected with agricultural improvement, all powerfully aiding the progress of the industrial arts. This volume contains the third report of Dr. Fitch on noxious and other insects of the State of New York. The Dr. has faithfully delineated a great number of insects injurious to agriculture in its various branches, and the knowledge thus disseminated among farmers must be exceedingly useful. Other essays and articles are equally valuable in their respective departments.

For the Maine Farmer.

### CHINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The several meetings of this Society have already awakened an increased interest in the subject of Agriculture. Farmers are determined to keep their big calves. Better varieties of seeds are anxiously sought after, and manures are more carefully preserved. In fine, many leaks have been stopped, and our husbandmen will commence their spring's work with unusual energy.

In addition to this, the meetings have been attended with no little interest and enthusiasm, on account of the really attractive manner in which the debates have been conducted. We think our farmers have gained an intellectual vigor, if we may be allowed to judge from the manner they treat their subjects. We cannot, however, do justice to all that is said and done at the meetings enlivened as they sometimes are by wit and humor.

We say to friends everywhere, "go and do likewise," and if you do not feel more fully the dignity of your position, and more of the spirit that lightens and enlivens toil, then, we confess ourselves no prophet. We shall endeavor to give a brief synopsis of the most important conclusion arrived at.

WHEAT. The general opinion seemed to prevail, that it should be sown about the middle of May,—that bald is better than bearded, although the latter makes the greatest show, and consequently yields the most disappointment. The "Scotch Fife," was highly recommended. It was maintained that it succeeded better the longer it was sown in this region, or in other words, it required acclimation. A northwest cant was considered the best, for, if exposed to the sun without a free circulation of air, the stalk turned red and blighted, and the weevil was more destructive in a sheltered position.

POTATOES. With regard to potatoes, the ideas of the Society are certainly not very clear, some recommended dressing with a strong manure, some with old rotten compost, some with superphosphate, and others recommended no manure whatever. The methods of culture were as various as the manures, but it was evident that no course could be marked out with any certainty as to the result. Several kept their potatoes in the cellar by covering them with; roots the flavor was said to be improved. The ground for corn should be ploughed in the fall; the cut worm is not more than half as destructive to corn planted on ground ploughed at that season of the year.

At the last meeting the subject for discussion was the relative profit of different kinds of crops. Levi Jackson looked with much favor upon the corn crop, this and the next crop would do well with shallow ploughing, but the hay crop following would be almost worthless.

C. K. Evans had ever regarded the hay crop as the main stay of farmers; the failure of no other crop in this section would be so detrimental to his interests, or so keenly felt. This might be much increased if the land were better seeded. Farmers had sometimes swept their barn floors, gathered up the seed and chaff and sowed it; others would let their herds grass "kindle in;" of course *they* expected a "catch."

Eli Jones said since 1816 we had never known a failure in our corn crop, it had ever returned a full ear to the hand of the diligent husbandman.

Many crops might easily be rendered profitable, which, under present management were nearly worthless. Farmers planted their corn on land insufficiently manured; the next year it was sowed with wheat and grass seed, generally they did not sow enough of the latter, and what came up the cattle were allowed to dig up, tread into the ground, or otherwise destroy. Nor was this for a single season, but each year the killing process was renewed. No wonder that our grass lands soon became unproductive, no wonder that we complain of poor crops and an unproductive soil; if we would have a bountiful harvest, we *must plough deep*, dress well, and seed heavy.

The discussion was continued until a late hour with much animation. INDEX.

*South China, April*, 1858.

### THE POTATO CULTURE.

In most of the regions East, North and West of us, potatoes are cultivated almost universally in the hill, instead of the row, as it is done in Eastern Pennsylvania. Those who adopt this course argue that while the yield may not be greater than when grown in the row, the culture is less troublesome and more effective. A person, a farmer, formerly residing in this neighborhood, who came from Michigan, and all his previous life planted his potato crop in the hill, informed us that the row planting he thought was rather more productive, and required less labor and expense, both in planting and harvesting.

In several of our agricultural exchanges, the potato culture has this winter occupied more than usual attention, in consequence of the partial failure of the crop last year, and we should be pleased if some of our correspondents would look into the subject and let us have their views. The following we find in the Country Gentleman, from Mr. G. McMahon, of Milford Ct.:

"My plan has been for the last eight years, to change my seed as often as once in every two years, even if I plant the same sort. I have for the last six years taken the trouble to send from 75 to 150 miles for my seed, and think that I have been paid for it in a ten-fold proportion. The sorts that I have been most successful with are the Prince Albert or white Napoleon, the Irish lumpers and the Peach Blows. These three kinds never have showed any symptoms of blight in this section of the country, while many of my neighbors have kept their old sorts, and have lost all or nearly all, the two past seasons. I planted in May last, 240 rods of ground with white Napoleons, and gathered over three hundred and seventy-five bushels in October last, as nice potatoes as ever any man need look at. They are admired by all; they are very white and smooth; many of them measured from eight to ten and a half inches in length; the tops all remained in a perfect state of health until they were cut off by the frost. The tops on the Peach-blows do the same.

"My plan of cultivation is to take stalk ground or else plow it in the fall. I generally select the smallest ones that I raise for my own use to plant—cut each potato, but ever so small. I seldom ever use over four and a half or five bushels of seed to the acre.

Another correspondent, W. C. Johnson, says:

"I am of the opinion that it is a loss to plant two or three whole potatoes in a hill. I add there is not only a loss to potatoes planted, but an actual damage is done to the coming crop, for I am convinced that more and larger potatoes can be raised by planting one eye in each hill. The more seed you put in a hill, the more small potatoes you will have in proportion to the number raised." [Germantown Telegraph.

### A FEW SHORT HINTS.

Now is the time to stick your Currant and Gooseberry cuttings. Take of last year's growth, cut out all the buds buried in the earth; insert six inches, leaving eight or ten inches above ground. By this course you will have trees, instead of bushes, bearing much more abundant, fruit finer, and the stock prettier.

Rake off carefully the top-dressing from the strawberry, asparagus, tulip, and flower beds. Also take off the covering from the spinach bed. We have now spinach fit to eat.

The early Pea should be in the ground by this time, provided the weather continues warm. So with your lettuce in a warm border.

Trim your Dwarf Pear Trees. We find it good policy to head them in pretty closely.

Cut out all the dead wood, and a good deal of the *old* wood of your Roses. The rose bears sharp pruning.

Trim and tie up your Raspberries. They never should be trimmed in the fall unless laid down.

Transplant your fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Vines now, as rapidly as possible. The earlier they are in the better.

[Germantown Telegraph.

BORERS PLASTERED UP. We lately heard of a fruit grower who, after cutting out a number of grubs from his peach trees, thought he would try the experiment of *walling* in a few. So he took some pure white clay, and plastered up the holes left by the gentlemen within. The clay soon became dry, the wound healed over, and of course, the borers were smothered. Taking a hint from this, we, last summer, cut off the retreat of a borer in one of our young English elms. He had worked his way into the tree, an inch or more, and then ascended, pushing behind him, and out of the hole, the debris made by his incisors. With a sort of malicious delight, we cleared out the mouth of the hole with a knife, and then filled it up with a mixture of gum shellac, made of about the consistency of thick cream. This dried very soon, and of course gave the borer an air-tight parlor, which was fatal to his health and future explorations.

[American Agriculturist.

SANDY soils are less liable to heave by frosts in winter, are sooner settled in spring, and plants start earlier in them than in stiffer ones. The reason is, there is no dead water in the ground, the air circulates more readily through them, and the heat of the sun penetrates them more effectually. Is not this a conclusive argument in favor of underdraining?

### SQUASHES.

However small the garden may be, a portion ought to be occupied by one or more of the various forms of this desirable vegetable.

The squash family, as a kitchen edible, is originally from Astracan and the Levant, notwithstanding which, our climate is well adapted for it, and we have now, on our Western Continent, perhaps as great a variety as are to be found in any part of the world. The primitive types from which these varieties have emanated, are some three species of *Cucurbitæ*, viz: *C. melopepo*, *C. verrucosa*, and *C. ovifera*—a genus nearly allied to the melon. The requisite culture is of the simplest character, for they will thrive in almost any kind of soil, excepting an undrained swamp bottom, and may be had fit for use, from the same garden, nine months of the year. In order to obtain this, however, different sorts will have to be employed, as explained below, the best only being noticed.

EARLY BUSH OR PATTY PAN. This is one of the earliest and most hardy kinds, of bushy habit. Fruit, shaped somewhat similar to the shallow pans used for baking pies in; rind, cream colored; flesh, white and tender, but wanting in flavor. Sown in a slight hot bed, or the greenhouse in March, and transplanted out in May, or when the danger of frost is past, it will be ready for use early in July, in this neighborhood (lat. 40°). Three plants are enough for six feet square of ground. For the general out door sowing, in the middle of May, drop five or six seeds in a spot, and at the aforesaid distance, cover two inches, and thin out, when fairly up, to three in each hill.

BERGEN BUSH. Of similar habit; fruit, long, green-striped; flesh, more solid, and of better flavor than the above, but not so early a bearer. It may be treated in the same way in all respects.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. This is a very beautiful looking squash; when pure, it is white in color, and shaped like a Bell Pear, with the neck curled over to one side. It is serviceable for summer and fall use, and may be planted the same as the last, only differing as to distance, requiring the hills of plants to be eight feet asunder.

VEGETABLE MARROW. The flesh of this variety is more watery and pulpy than any other, and some persons prefer it on this account; the flavor, also, is peculiar to itself, being something of a turnip, minus the pungency. Fruit, creamy yellow, oblong, and of good size. Plant the same as the last.

BOSTON MARROW. One of the very best for winter keeping, and of the finest flavor. Fruit, orange colored, irregularly oval, weighing from eight to twelve pounds; flesh, solid, orange yellow, and nutty. The squash is far preferable to the pumpkin in the making of pies. Being a great grower, two plants are enough for a hill, and the hills ought to be ten feet apart; even at this distance, in good ground, the yield is enormous.

COCOA-NUT is similar in habit and quality to the Boston Marrow, but does not fruit so freely.

WINTER CROOKNECK. A good winter sort, of large size, but not so fine as the Boston Marrow. The three latter varieties may be sown amongst the earliest crop of sweet corn, or between the drills of early potatoes. In this way, a saving of ground is secured, and as the previous crop is away before the vines have progressed far in length the yield of the squashes is very slightly injured. These sorts, also, may be preserved good until April of the next year, provided they be perfectly ripe, and gathered before any frost has touched them. House them on a dry day, lay on a dry floor, separate from each other, and in a room where the thermometer never sinks below 40°. When piled in a heap, or kept in a damp atmosphere, they are sure to decay, while the reverse will be the case if the above advice be taken.

The good or bad cooking of a squash makes so much difference, that it may be delicious to the taste of the epicure, or unpalatable to any animal except a hog; and there are some cooks who manage other things tolerably well, but yet fail in this. To remedy this evil where it does exist, the following recipe is appended, which, if followed, will serve up a dish of squash in the best order:

Cut into square pieces; after cutting off the rind, put these into a pan of cold water. Boil until quite soft. According to the greater solidity of each sort, so will the required time of boiling be comparatively longer. Strain through a clean towel until all the superfluous water is drained out, for on this, in a great measure, the quality depends. Beat up with a tablespoonful of untainted butter, and a little pepper and salt to taste. Serve whilst hot. [Exchange.

THINNING PLANTS. Cobbet said in speaking of the culture of cucumbers, that two plants in a hill would bear a smaller crop than one, three less than two, four less than three, until fifty plants would bear nothing at all. The remark will apply to all cucurbitous plants, as melons, squashes and pumpkins—which are often allowed to grow too thickly. A single plant, (or two plants at most, so as to insure one in case of accident to the other,) on a rich, well prepared, and well cultivated piece of land, with a space of six or seven feet, is far better than a large number. The culture of turnips, and especially those of the ruta baga tribe, requires a bold thinning out. A novice in the culture of these roots may readily be distinguished by the thick drills, and would be startled at the "frightful waste" of thrifty young plants, which the experienced cultivator boldly practices, and with such decided advantage. [Exchange.

ROSES FROM CUTTINGS. To the queries of A. Durkee, Windsor Co., Vt., we reply: Roses can be propagated by cuttings, but more successfully by layers when they branch sufficiently near the ground. To strike from cuttings, select wood of last year's growth, and plant in early Spring. The shoots should be prepared before the buds have swelled, cut into pieces eight to ten inches long, and planted in a moderately moist, loose soil. A slight hot-bed heat is best for starting them in. The bottom heat, the loose yellow soil, and especially the *glass covering* facilitate their rooting. When planted in the open ground, only a small portion of them usually live, unless the ground be deeply trenched, and the plants screened from the hot sun, and frequently watered. But with care, enough will generally live to supply the home demand. [American Agriculturist.

### GRASSES.

BY E. J. HAMES.

Green and graceful grasses,
O'er the wide earth springing,
In luxuriant masses,
Thoughts of spring-time bringing;
In the dewy meadow, white and crimson Clover,
With the purple Brunet, gem the ground all over.

In the shady wildwood,
Waves the Melic tender,
And that joy of childhood,
Snake-grass, in soft splendor;
Timothy and Foxtail nod their silken pluming,
Golden-tinged Trefolium with snowy Milkwort blooming.

Shoots the yellow Rattle
From beneath the hedges;
And the Chervil brittle
Growing in green ridges;
Sharp and shining Sword-grass, slim and slender-bladed,
With perennial Clover, by its length o'ershaded.

Along the little runnel
Willow-wort is springing;
And the Red-grass vernal
'Side the stream is singing;
Sweet-flags in the marshes, for whose purple flowers
Perils were encountered in my school-girl hours.

Darnals and Dog-daisies,
By the wayside blowing;
In the thicket's mazes
The rough Coltsfoot growing;
And the purplish Blue Grass, springing on the prairie,
In short-tufted branches, or tall bladelets airy.

Pale green Ribbon Grasses,
Streaked with silver beauty,
Bloom in clustering masses,
Doing garden duty;
While the graceful Augrass in the orchard bendeth,
And its tiny leaflets with the Goatsbeard blendeth.

Pasture-land and orchard,
Wood-hill side and valley—
Each small spear is nurtured
In green lane and alley;
'Tween the rock-rent crevice, on lowland and mountain,
In the dewy glade, and by moss-loving fountain.

Green and graceful grasses,
O'er the wide earth springing,
In luxuriant masses,
Thoughts of spring-time bringing.
O, if God so clotheth the grass that fades to-morrow,
Thou "Heart of Little Faith," from these a lesson borrow.

### WEST SOMERSET AG. SOCIETY.

#### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The next Annual Exhibition of the West Somerset Ag. Society will be held at Anson Village, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6th and 7th, 1858. The following List of Premiums, recommended by the Standing Committees, is now offered by the Trustees:

NEAT CATTLE.

Best town team, 10 yokes, 1st, $10; 2d, 8; 3d, 6; 4th, 5; do. 3 yrs. old steers, 6 yokes, 1st, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; do. 2 yrs. old steers, 6 yokes, 1st, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

Best yoke working oxen, $3, 2, 1; do. draught oxen, 3, 2, 1; do. matched oxen, 3, 2, 1.

Best pair 3 yrs. old steers, 3, 2, 1; do. 2 yrs. old steers, 1 50, 1, 75c.; do. 1 yr. old steers, 1, 75c, 50c; do. steer calves, 1, 75c, 50c.

Best stock cow, 3, 2, 1; milch cow, 3, 2, 1.

Best 3 yrs. old heifer, 1, 75c, 50c; 2 yrs. old heifer, 1, 75c, 50c; 1 yr. old heifer, 1, 75c, 50c; heifer calf, 1, 75c, 50c.

Best bull, 4, 3, 2; bull calf, 1, 75c, 50c.

SWINE.

Best boar, $2, 1 50, 1; sow, 2, 1 50, 1; litter of pigs, 1, 75c, 50c.

HORSES.

Best stallion, $3; breeding mare, 3, 2, 1 50; 3 yrs. old colt, 1, 75c, 50c; 2 yrs. old colt, 1, 75c, 50c; 1 yr. old colt, 1, 75c, 50c; colt less than 1 yr. old 1, 75c, 50c.

SHEEP.

Best buck, $2, 1, 75c; ewes, 12 in number, 3, 2, 1; lambs, 12 in number, 2, 1 50, 1; fat sheep, 12 in number, 2, 1.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Best butter, 40 lbs., 1, 75c, 50c; cheese, 20 lbs, 1, 75c, 50c; pair thick boots, 50c; pair thin boots, 50c; pair shoes, 25c; ½ doz. axes, 50c; set horse shoes and nails, 50c; set ox shoes and nails, 50c; 3 sides upper leather, 50c; 3 sides sole leather, 50c; loaf brown bread, 1, 75c, 50c; flour bread, 1, 75c, 50c.

Draught oxen shall be tested on a drag, and working oxen on a cart.

The following is a list of adjudging committees:

*On Town Teams.* Luke S. Manter, Josiah Butler, Abram Spooner.

*On Working Oxen.* Joshua Ellis, Benj. Hilton, Cyrus Bryant.

*On Draught Oxen.* David Elder, Thomas Patterson, Wm. W. Waugh.

*On Town Teams, 2 yrs. old steers.* Jos. M. Smith, Edwin Gray, James Cutts.

*On Town Teams, 2 yrs. old steers.* Joshua Hilton, Charles Carsley, Moses Jones.

*On Matched Oxen.* David M. Lane, Rodney Holway, Asa A. Knowles.

*On Bulls and Bull Calves.* James B. Brown, Joseph Merry, John Cragin.

*On Stock Cows.* John Wasson, Orrin W. Greaton, John Pierce, Jr.

*On Heifers and Heifer Calves.* Nathan Weston, Perry Moore, Joseph Atkinson.

*On 3 and 2 yrs. old Steers.* Benj. Hilton 2d, Elias Gould, Hosias McFadden.

*On 1 yr. old Steers and Steer Calves.* James G. Waugh, Orin Parkman, Samuel Tinkham.

*On Stallions.* Jesse Hilton, Enoch Weston, James R. Hilton.

*On Mares and Colts.* Columbus Steward, James M. Hilton, George Cragin.

*On Bucks.* Edgar Hilton, Amos Hutchins, Cephas Moore.

*On Sheep and Lambs.* Wm. Gamage, Jr., Wm. B. Merry, Eben Butterfield.

*On Swine.* Wilson Greaton, Jos. Witham, Gilson H. Spaulding.

*On Manufactured Articles.* Wm. B. Snow, Franklin Smith, Samuel Gould.

*On Bread.* Mrs. G. C. Getchell, Mrs. Wm. R. Flint, Mrs. Rodney Collins.

*On Butter and Cheese.* Mrs. Samuel W. Tinkham, Mrs. Edgar Hilton, Mrs. Wm. Gamage, Jr.

*Incidental Committee.* Benj. F. Jones, E. F. Collins, Austin H. Paine.

BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURES. The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, says there has been for several years a steady increase in the average cost of the raw material, which has risen from $91,825,000 in 1853, to $131,000,000 in 1856. The total value of production of thread, yarns, and manufactured goods for the year 1853 is set down at $283,846,000, for 1855 at $307,420,000, and for 1857 at $281,000,000; or, deducting the cost of cotton, &c., the profits upon the manufacture may be taken for 1853 at $191,920,000, for 1856, at $187,630,000, and for 1857 at $150,150,000. In other words the increase in the cost price of cotton (the difference between 6d, 6¼d and 8d per lb.) has reduced the profit on the manufacture in Great Britain $4,201,000 in the year 1856, and $41,856,000 in the year 1857, as compared with the year 1853.

How far the year 1858 may improve the position of the manufacturer and the prospects of the cotton trade remains to be seen; but it is quite clear that no staple manufacture can long hold out against the reduction of profits which the balance-sheet of the past five years exhibits. The rise in the price of cotton is not so much due to short crops in America as to the increased consumption of cotton in the States, and the increased demand for it on the Continent of Europe.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1858.


### USE GOOD BREAD.

During the high price of flour which has recently prevailed, many people were compelled from necessity to purchase the cheapest flour, and therefore the poorest material for bread. The consequence of this is manifested in the derangement of health. The digestive organs extract the nutritive part of the food taken into them, and faithfully distribute it into different parts of the system. If the material is good, the extract which they obtain is good, and health is sustained. If the material be bad, they must send out a defective material, and health accordingly suffer.

We do not think much of robbing wheat of a great part of its best and most nutritive matter for the sake of making extra superfine flour. It is robbing nature, and cheating the human system, and the penalty is being paid every day, by the constant degeneracy that is going on in the physical system of the people.

The most wholesome bread is that made of good wheat meal. This contains all the elements necessary for the support of the several organs of the body, and will enable the digestive organs to supply the wear and tear, and sustain thereby the strength of the frame in all its parts. Instead of using this for bread, we, by the means of sieves, and screens, and bolts, in our flour mills, throw away some very essential parts of the wheat, and content ourselves with a portion only, because forsooth, it is fashionable to live on the "nicest of flour."

In a medical work which we took up a little while since, we met with some remarks of an experienced physician, who has had his attention turned to the effects of poor flour as food for children. He says he has observed that rickets is a very common disease among the children of those who use *baker's bread*, he concludes it may be owing to the *alum* with which such bread is adulterated. This is in accordance with the well known chemical action of alum, since that salt forms combinations with the phosphoric acid which *should* unite with lime to form the bone, which combinations are but little tenacious, but are decomposable by any of the alkalies or acids that are in the system. We may observe here in addition to the above remarks, that in bolting the wheat flour and saving only the *starch*, we throw away much of the phosphate of lime that is required to form bone, and if we combine alum or alkaline substances with the residue, we deprive this of what remains, and thus make in reality unwholesome bread, however nice and palatable it may be.

### PORTRAIT OF HON. REUEL WILLIAMS.

We are pleased to learn from the Boston Traveller, that an eminent artist of that city is engaged upon a portrait of our respected fellow citizen, Hon. Reuel Williams, to be presented to the State of Maine, and deposited in the State House. The Traveller says:—

The desire has frequently been expressed that there should be in the principal State institution of Maine a portrait of the Hon. Reuel Williams, of that Commonwealth. Not long since it was determined to carry this desire into effect. Mr. M. Wright, the eminent artist of this city, was accordingly selected to execute the painting, and we now have the satisfaction of announcing that in a few days his task will be accomplished. The size of the portrait is appropriate to works of this description; and while no pains have been spared either in the outline or filling up, so the result produced is at one and the same time a most natural and striking likeness and valuable work of art. It is the most recent of the efforts of Mr. Wright, and will probably be allowed to remain on view at Mr. Cotton's for a short time prior to its being taken from Boston.

We think it would be a good plan for the State to procure, from time to time, the portraits of her most distinguished sons, to be placed in the State House as the most fitting ornaments of its Halls and Library, and the nucleus of a gallery of paintings, to be, as far as practicable, from the studios of her native artists.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. During the thunder shower of Wednesday last, the barn of Mr. Amos Shed, of Winthrop, near the Monmouth line, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with all his stock—consisting of a good horse, two cows, and two yearlings—wagons, sleighs, harness, and farming tools. The loss to Mr. S. is from $400 to $500. Insured on barn for $100. Our informant says the lightning seemed to come down into the barn and then explode, as splinters flew to some distance, in opposite directions. The storm in that vicinity was quite severe for a little time. Mr. Shed was confined to his bed by sickness. The fire had made too much progress when it was discovered to allow of anything being saved, had more help been at hand.

The loss to Mr. S. at this time of the year and state of his health is peculiarly severe, and we commend him to the sympathies of a generous community.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE. Postmaster Capen, of Boston, having announced his intention of removing the Post Office from its present location on State St., to a new building to be erected on Summer Street, considerable excitement was caused among merchants and others most interested in the matter, meetings were held, and a remonstrance signed by several thousand of the business men of Boston was forwarded to the Postmaster General, protesting against the change and requesting him to visit Boston and, if any change was necessary, to fix upon a location that would be more satisfactory to the business community than the one proposed on Summer Street. This remonstrance we see, has had the desired effect. A despatch in the Boston Herald says:

"Postmaster General Brown's official duties will not permit him to visit Boston at present. The location of the Boston Post Office is suspended."

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. We understand that this institution, located at Lewiston, is in a very flourishing condition. The students, the present term, number 200. The Principal is Rev. Oren B. Cheney, formerly of this city, and there are five assistants. About 115 of the students board in the Boarding Hall connected with the Seminary, by which their expenses for board, &c., are reduced to $1,50 per week. The summer term will commence on the 11th of May. The course of instruction is full and thorough.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. At the session of the Supreme Judicial Court held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on Tuesday 6th inst., on motion of Henry R. Bradbury, Esq., Mr. Ferdinand W. Guptill, of Cornish, and Orestes R. Topliffe, were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, to practice in all the courts in the State.

STORE ROBBERY. The Gardiner Journal states that the store occupied by Miss Fanny McCollom, in North Pittston, was broken open on Tuesday night of last week, and $89 stolen from a trunk therein.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: *A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge.* Edited by George Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. Vols. I. and II. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; R. E. Whitman, Portland, general agent for Maine. We can do no more, this week, than call attention to the advertisement of this work, in another column, and express our conviction, from a brief examination of the two volumes before us, of its exceeding great value to the student and the general reader. These volumes contain several hundred articles from the pens of over one hundred contributors, among them Edward Everett, George Ticknor, Prof. Felton, Richard Hildreth, H. T. Tuckerman, and many other eminent scientific and literary men. We shall very shortly notice this work at more length,—in the meantime, we copy the following paragraph from the correspondence of the Springfield Republican:—

Shall I tell you of new books? Next week, the second volume of the New American Cyclopædia will be given to impatient subscribers. More imposing than the first by twenty-five pages (I have seen the sheets), it is also more interesting, more *alive*. There are not less than a hundred principal articles abounding in fresh and curious facts, and, I should say, at least fifty that are not to be found in any other book of reference. Edward Everett, George Ticknor and Professor Felton are among the contributors. You will not overlook, as the distinguishing feature of this pre-eminently American work, the frequent occurrence of the dates 1857, 1858—of allusions to the Crimean war, to the great Indian revolt, and to the grim crisis whose shadow has hardly passed from us. In so vast a granary of knowledge it is pleasant to find on the top of the very winnowings of yesterday. Send your German friend hither, and I will show him an American Cyclopædia; your Italian friend came, week before last, to an American opera.

LIFE THOUGHTS, *gathered from the extemporaneous discourses of Henry Ward Beecher.* By one of his congregation. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. Mr. Beecher is one of the most talented and popular preachers of the present day. The volume before us is made up of gathered fragments of his sermons, lectures, &c. and presents a rich mine of intellectual thought, fairly sparkling with beautiful gems from beginning to end. What a beautiful simile is the following:—

"God pardons like a mother, who kisses the offence into everlasting forgetfulness."

And this:—

"Our children that die young are like those spring bulbs which have their flowers prepared beforehand, and have nothing to do but to break ground, and blossom, and pass away. Thank God for spring flowers among men, as well as among the grasses of the field."

And so we might go on, page after page. We shall take the first opportunity to make some extracts which cannot fail to please and interest our readers. For sale in this city by Stanwood & Souther.

THE MONTHLIES. *Harper's Monthly* is growing venerable in age, but its attractiveness is growing with its years. The May number, which closes the sixteenth volume, opens with the fifth paper of "A Winter in the South," which contains some of the most capital illustrations we have yet seen. "From Sinai to Wady Mousa" and "Tiger Hunting on Foot in India," are the other illustrated articles. "Ingredients of a modern Novel" are displayed for public appreciation in a series of sixteen comical engravings. The literary contributions and selections are good. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston: C. A. Pierce, Augusta.

*Atlantic Monthly.* The May number, just issued, forms the seventh and concluding number of the first volume. We have not had the time, as yet, to give it a thorough perusal, but should think it a very good number. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, at $3 a year.

*Knickerbocker Magazine.* Under the charge of Lewis G. Clark, the Knickerbocker maintains its position among the periodicals of the day. The May number is at hand, and the first thing we have examined is the Editor's Table—*good*, as usual. Twenty-two contributions, readable and interesting, form the bulk of the number. Published by John A. Gray, New York, at $3 a year.

HANDBOOKS FOR WESTERN TRAVELERS. Messrs. John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, have issued new editions of those valuable hand-books on Kansas and Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa, compiled by Nathan H. Parker, and presenting in a concise form, and at a moderate price, much information concerning these Territories not easily to be obtained elsewhere. Each volume contains a handsomely engraved map. For sale in this city by Stanwood & Souther.

THE GARDEN. Fowler & Wells, New York, have just issued the first of their new series of Rural Hand-books, which contains some very valuable and interesting advice and directions for the gardener. We recommend it for general circulation, as one of the best of the works on gardening, which, by their small price, are not placed above the reach of the people. Sent free of postage, for 30 cts. in paper covers, or 50 cts. in cloth.

### WHEN TO GO TO AROOSTOOK.

Having made up his mind to settle in Aroostook, and many of our Maine people have "gone farther and fared worse," the next thing is for the settler to procure the necessary knowledge of the country, the facilities of getting there, &c. To do this, a personal visit is indispensable, unless he has some friend there upon whose advice he can depend. The editor of the Aroostook Pioneer, speaking of the emigration that has already commenced to that portion of our State, says that it is as yet rather early for settlers to come. The roads do not settle after the effects of the frost, until May. The better way for one who is going to settle, is to procure a lot, and in June fell the trees on as large a spot as he chooses to clear at once, waiting for a good chance for a burn, which will come by August or September. Erect a cabin, and move the family in by fall. Then the settler will be ready for a good crop the next year.

We hope to see the day when, the Aroostook Railroad being completed, Aroostook County shall be one of the most populous and productive counties in our State.

SEEDS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE. We are under obligations to the Commissioner of Patents for a package of garden and field seeds, comprising several new varieties of carrots, parsnips, cucumbers, melons, &c., and also the Hungarian grass, the chufa or earth almond, beans, peas, tobacco (for those who wish to raise their own supply), evergreen corn, celery, and other valuable seeds. We shall be pleased to distribute these seeds among those of our friends who may wish to try them.

"PURE GROUND BONE. We call attention to the change in the advertisement of this article, in another column. The price, instead of being "$2,50 per bushel," as before printed, should read "$2,50 per *barrel*." Messrs. Mills & Co. will furnish this valuable fertilizer in any quantity.

DROWNED. The Bath Tribune says that a man named Swanton Getchell of Richmond, was lost overboard from schooner Diamond, Sunday, 18th inst., near the mouth of the Kennebec, and drowned. He leaves a family.

EDITORIAL CHANGE. The last number of the Me. Temperance Journal announces that Darius Forbes, Esq., of So. Paris will hereafter have the editorial management and control of its columns.

## GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

*Profitable Bargain.* The desks and furniture of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, were sold at auction a few days since by order of the receiver. On examining one of the large desks the purchasers found, stowed away in one of the drawers, $2200 in bills of the bank, duly signed and ready for circulation. Is the bank liable for this issue? The bills were sold with the desk—were they not in fact issued? Cannot these purchasers use their own property?

*Timber for Austria.* The first cargo of white oak and yellow pine timber, amounting in value to upwards of $50,000, was shipped last Saturday on board the American ship W. S. Lindsay, from New York to Venice, for the construction of a naval dry dock for the Austrian government.

*A Law Question Decided.* Albany, April 14. In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the case of the City of New York against certain Mutual Insurance Companies was argued, Daniel E. Sickles appearing for the city, and Messrs. Hill and Reynolds for the Insurance Companies. The case involved the right of the city to tax premium notes, and the premiums of companies formed on the mutual principle. The Court gave judgment, at the close of the argument, in favor of the right to tax.

*Accident at the Hoosac Tunnel.* The Pittsfield Sun says that on Sunday night a portion of the tunnel on the west side of the Hoosac Mountain, some twenty feet in length, was filled up by the earth from above falling in, in consequence of the temporary roofing and support giving away. The workmen employed in removing the footing, instead of being able to resume their labor on Monday morning, found a three days job before them to clear away the fallen earth.

*The Pennsylvania Canals.* The bill providing for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was passed by the Senate, as it came from the House. The vote stood, yeas 18, nays 14. The act now merely wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. The measure authorizes the sale of the canals to the railroad company at $3,500,000.

*The Slavery Question in the New York Methodist Conference.* New York, April 18. In the Methodist Conference yesterday the anti-slavery resolutions were discussed Rev. Mr. Hatfield and Rev. Dr. Brooks for, and Rev. Heman Bangs against them. The latter contended the Church had nothing to do with the question; he thought slavery might exist on philanthrophic grounds without sin, and quoted St. Paul as recognizing the institution.

New York, April 23. The anti-slavery resolutions, as they came from the Committee, were passed to-day by the Methodist Conference, by a vote of 51 to 35.

*The Flood on the Mississippi.* New Orleans, April 17. The crevasse opposite the city continues in full force. There are no signs yet of a fall in the river.

*The Case of H. D. Stone.* Worcester, April 20. H. D. Stone, who was arrested in Springfield on Saturday, for forgeries in this city, was held to bail to-day in $2000.

He was re-arrested for debts amounting to $70,000, and, in default of $140,000, was committed to jail. The case is one of much interest.

*Fatal Railroad Accident.* On Friday night, 16th, a freight train on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran over a horse just as it reached a bridge over a branch of the Monongahela river, and the locomotive and eight of the cars were precipitated into the river, carrying with them C. Hildebrandt, engineer, and W. Clinton and Henry Harvey, fireman, who lost their lives by the accident. The loss to the road will be about $10,000.

*The Burdell Murder.* The Detroit Advertiser of April 17, says that it has learned confidentially of new developments which warrant the supposition that the perpetrator of the Burdell murder will soon be disclosed.

*New York Legislature.* Albany, April 17. The Assembly have concurred in the bill to take the sense of the people on calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. The bill for the completion of the lateral Canals has passed both Houses.

GOULD'S ACADEMY. We have received a catalogue of Gould's Classical and English Academy, Bethel, for the present year. N. T. True, Esq., is the Principal, assisted by Misses Sophronia W. Chandler and Amanda Crane, Associate Principals, Fall and Spring terms, and Miss Sarah Eveleth, teacher of Music, with such other assistance as the school may require. During the past year there have been 168 pupils—76 in the classical department, and 92 in the English. The summer term commences June 1st. Anniversary week is the second week in May. An oration will be delivered before the U. B. Society, on Wednesday evening, May 12, and a social gathering of the school will be held on the evening of May 14.

MAINE HORSES. Maine has sent forth some of the best horses on record, and has still some left that it would be hard to beat. One of our exchanges, (we would say which, but, having seen the same item as editorial in two or three of our contemporaries, we are at a loss to decide which originated it,) says:

We had an interview yesterday with Messrs. Pennoyer and Moyer, two Canadian gentlemen, and were much pleased to learn from them, that they had just purchased, on behalf of the Compton County Agricultural Society (Canada East) of Mr. John Look, of Farmington, an Eaton Messenger Colt, 4 years old in June, weighing 1500 lbs. He is of a deep bay color, and out of a Morgan mare. The opinion is expressed by good judges, that his equal cannot be found in New England.

AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL. Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, Norway, the State Superintendent of Common Schools, proposes, if sufficient encouragement be given, to establish a monthly educational journal, "The Maine Teacher," the first number of which will be issued on the 10th of May. Terms $1 per annum, with liberal deduction to clubs. Such a paper might be made a very valuable advocate of the cause of education, and we give Mr. D. our best wishes for his success.

AUGUSTA COTTON FACTORY. We understand that the cotton factory will start again, next week. This will be good news to many who have been out of employment since it stopped, last fall.

NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY. We learn that a new company, chartered by the last Legislature, is soon to go into operation at Lewiston, for the purpose of manufacturing steam engines, steam boilers, ships' water tanks, iron fences, &c., &c.

SMALL POX. The Gardiner papers notice several cases of this disease, in that city, supposed to have been brought from abroad in some paper rags. As the proper precautions have been seasonably taken, it is not thought that it will spread any further.

CITY SCRIP. Among the sales quoted in the Boston stock market, within a few days, we notice that of $3000 of the city scrip of Augusta, which brought 96¼ per cent.

## NEW YORK ITEMS.

A LOVER ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS SWEETHEART. Josiah Newman was arrested at the Mission Church, corner of South Third street and Union avenue, on Sunday evening, for making an attempt to stab Miss Francis J. Bennett. The lady was a member of the choir, and just before services were opened the young man walked up, and, drawing a dagger, made a thrust at her. She screamed, and Newman was taken into custody. Before the officer seized him he dropped his knife, and stamping upon it, broke the blade. He alleges as the cause that Miss Bennett had refused to allow a continuance of his attentions. The lover was locked up to await an examination. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

YOUNG NEW YORK. A grand party was given a few nights since by a wealthy citizen, at which the peculiar graces of the fashionable young men of New York shone with unusual splendor. In an upper room, where card tables had been set for the old gentlemen, was a large bowl of punch which "the boys" smelt out. They broke into the room, and got roaring drunk on the punch; then invaded the hat room, and cut up all the men's hats, except their own, boring holes in some, slashing others, slicing off the brims and punching out the crowns, until the floor was covered with ruined castors; and finally wound up their gentlemanly behavior by cutting the cord of the dumb waiter, and letting the whole of the expensive supper crockery go into the kitchen, smashing it into countless pieces. No doubt the "gay fellows" enjoyed the spree hugely; but when such acts are done by common people, the perpetrators are called rowdies; and (sometimes) sent to Blackwell's Island. [N. Y. Tribune.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF N. P. WILLIS. N. P. Willis is lying seriously ill at Idlewild. A bilious fever, and a return of his old trouble of the lungs, have combined in a prostration, before which his usual active resistance to disease has succumbed for the present. It will probably be some little while before he is able to resume his busy pen.

NEW YORK, April 17. Mayor Tiemann to-day sent his charge against Street Commissioner Devlin to the Grand Jury.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the new grand Receiving Reservoir in Central Park, took place at noon to-day.

The bill before the Senate at Albany for a canal loan of $8,804,000, was lost by a vote of 14 to 12.

NEW YORK, April 19. The total amount of specie in the Banks of this city is $33,196,449, being the largest ever held by them.

NEW YORK, April 20. The Hamburg steamer Saxonia, from Hamburg via Southampton, arrived at an early hour this morning. The pilot boat Jacob A. Westervelt, in attempting to cross the Saxonia's bow, ran foul and sunk in a few minutes. The pilots and crew were saved, with one exception.

NEW YORK, April 21. Capt. Chalker, of the Hartford propeller Seneca, was accidentally shot this morning, while standing on the pier alongside his vessel. He is mortally wounded. The shot came from the pistol of a private watchman, who was in the act of drawing a charge.

NEW YORK, April 23. The cases of fever from the frigate Susquehanna are all convalescent at the Marine Hospital.

FIRE AT THE POOR HOUSE. On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the south part of the old Poor House building, in the female department. It took in one of the sleeping rooms in the attic, apparently from matches or a pipe, as there had been no fire in the room. The building is over a mile from the engine houses, and before the alarm could be given and the department arrive at the spot, the fire had burned out the room, and had got into the roof, which was ceiled up to the ridge. The firemen worked nobly, and although it was exceedingly difficult to get at the fire, the building was saved without any damage below the attic, except from water. There were sixty or seventy inmates in the building. The sick or infirm were removed to the house adjoining, occupied by the Superintendent, Mr. Gilman. The furniture and bedding was also removed. [Bangor Courier.

THE NEW COUNTY JAIL. We understand that Messrs. T. & B. Cummings have purchased the contract of their partner, the late Mr. Asa Leavitt, who was so unfortunately killed while at work last fall upon the new jail in this city. Work was commenced yesterday upon the building, and will be continued without delay until it is finished. The County Commissioners inform us that they hope to have the new jail ready for occupancy by the first of November next, and in the event of the city wishing to prosecute the work of the erection of the new city and county building immediately, they will remove the prisoners to the jail at Auburn (as allowed by act of the Legislature passed in 1857,) so that the demolition of the present old and uncomfortable prison may be commenced in order to use the materials of which it is composed for the foundation of the county building. [Portland Advertiser.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD. Four years ago Loren S. Clough, alias James L. Smith, escaped from the State Prison at Charlestown, where he was serving out a two years' sentence for forgery. He then went to Manchester, N. H., and stole a horse and buggy, which he took to Maine and disposed of, where he stole another horse, was caught, and sentenced to the State Prison at Thomaston. His term expires the present week, when he will be brought to Charlestown to serve out the remainder of his term; after which the Manchester authorities will take him in charge.

ACCIDENT. Four Irish hod carriers, at work yesterday on the improvement of Mussey's Block, Middle street,—while ascending the ladder, each with a hod of bricks on his shoulder, the ladder broke, and they fell from twenty to thirty feet to the ground—the bricks pelting them in their descent. One man had a leg broken; the others were less injured; and they were all quite comfortable last evening. They had a narrow escape from much more serious injuries than they received. [Portland Advertiser, 24th.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD. Sunday afternoon the barn belonging to Mr. Jonas Blanchard, of Springfield Mills, with all his farming utensils, were entirely consumed by fire. Loss estimated at $500. Insured for $200. The barn of Mr. Colman Lewis, a distance of three-fourths of a mile from Mr. B.'s caught fire from the sparks of Mr. B.'s, but was luckily seen by the Corner people and extinguished without doing much damage. Mr. B. is a highly respected citizen of this place. [Bangor Courier.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. We regret to learn that Mr. John C. Brooks, iron merchant on Commercial street, on Saturday forenoon fell through the scuttle of the second story of his store, about twelve feet, to the ground floor,—on to a pile of iron,—striking on his side and shoulder, fracturing his shoulder bone. His other injuries, we learn, are slight; although at first it was thought he was seriously hurt internally. The accident happened by his slipping while lifting a bundle of iron near the mouth of the scuttle. [Portland Advertiser.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Albion N. Bragg, of China, was arrested for passing a counterfeit $5 bill to Robert Hixon, and other bills to J. C. White, Mr. Coombs, and H. C. Henries. After he was arrested he threw away a $5 bill, which was picked up and handed to Marshal Farnham. He plead guilty. Committed for trial at the August term. [Bangor Courier.

LIQUOR SPILLING. The landlord of the Stage House, impelled by some motive best known to himself, on Monday night brought into the street his whole stock of liquors, and emptied them into the gutter. The stock consisted of a quantity of rum, gin, brandy, whiskey and wine. We learn that he has pledged himself to keep hereafter a temperance house. [Paris Democrat.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. Wm. Farrell, of Portland, went home intoxicated on Wednesday night last, drove his wife out of doors, and locked himself into the house. Shortly afterwards the building was discovered to be on fire, and was partially burned. He was found dead in the room after the fire had been extinguished. An inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was—died from suffocation.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Mr. Hiram Rollins, of Gardiner, was so badly injured while at work with a circular saw, in the steam mill of Messrs. Berry & Milliken, in Pittston, on Monday last, that he lived but a few hours after the accident occurred. He leaves a family in indigent circumstances, who are entitled to sympathy and material aid. [Gardiner Journal.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, April 20. It is generally believed that the President will accept the two regiments of Volunteers, offered from Kentucky and Ohio. The regiment from Ohio consists of five companies from Cincinnati, one from Columbus, one from Toledo, one from Springfield, one from Mount Gilead, and one from Coshocton. Nearly all the officers and many of the men served in the Mexican war, and the entire regiment can be ready for the field at short notice.

The United States steamer Fulton, which proceeded from Key West to Tampico ten days ago, was under special orders to protect American property in that quarter, in accordance with a request from the State to the Navy Department, based on the representations of our Consul at Tampico.

All the midshipmen who passed examination several days ago, at Annapolis, have been ordered into active service.

Mr. English's bill is still under the consideration of the Senate's Conference Committee, with a fair prospect of an ultimate agreement. Many consider this already certain. Messrs. Seward and Howard dissent. The several political parties were this afternoon and are to-night much interested in privately discussing the measure, of the success of which no definite opinion can yet be formed. It is probable the Conference Committee will report to-morrow.

Many of the letters addressed to the managers of the bogus lotteries, recently broken up in the North, enclosing thousands of dollars, have been forwarded here, to be restored to their owners.

NEW YORK, April 21. (Tribune Washington correspondence.) When Mr. English's bill was offered to the Conference Committee, they accepted it without hesitation, and when Mr. Howard appealed to English to allow him to insert a short amendment, providing for the submission of the Leavenworth Constitution at the same time, he declined. Mr. English then proposed to report immediately, but Mr. Seward asked for an adjournment till to-morrow, in order to have time for consultation, but the majority consented to only two hours' delay, and the matter was accordingly postponed till two o'clock. At the appointed hour Messrs. Howard and Seward attended, but no other member of the Committee was present, and after waiting some time they retired. It is rumored that in the meantime several Southern members of the House, including Quitman, Miles, etc., had signified their dissent from the arrangement, and done the same thing. Hence the non-attendance of the majority of the Committee at two o'clock.

WASHINGTON, April 21. The Ocean Mail bill of Mr. Florence provides for five routes, viz: from New York to Southampton; from New York to Gluckstadt via Plymouth, Havre and Rotterdam; from New Orleans via Havana, Bermuda, Fayal and Santander to Bordeaux; and from Norfolk to Nantes. The size of the steamers is fixed at two thousand tuns; the speed not less than ten miles per hour; and the compensation two dollars per mile. The total pay per annum to the five lines will be $881,367; estimated receipts $889,850.

The report of the Select Committee on Public Printing exposes in detail the way in which the contract system operates in that particular branch of the public service. The committee say that the printers to the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Congress each underlets his contracts to other parties, reserving to themselves large per centages for doing nothing. These per centages at present amount to about $20,000 per month. A similar state of facts exists with regard to the contract for binding. That for the Thirty-Fourth Congress was contracted for at twenty-two per cent. less than former prices. The contractor sold his contract for twenty per cent of the gross amount, and the sub-contractor re-let to a third party who agreed to do the work and pay him one-half of the profits, after deducting the twenty per cent. to the original contractor. The grand total paid for printing, binding, engraving, lithographing and electrotyping for Congress and the Departments during the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Congress, four terms, is upwards of $5,157,000.

The committee, with a view to end the present abuses propose to establish a Bureau for the execution of the printing, binding, engraving, &c. The office of Superintendent to be abolished. They are satisfied that by this method the work can be done at a saving of thirty to fifty per cent.

The report of the minority of the Committee on Printing proposes that all the work connected with the printing shall be given to the lowest bidder.

NEW YORK, April 22. (Washington correspondence.) Mr. Boyce, chairman of the special committee of inquiry into the working of the present tariff, &c., will soon report in favor of free trade.

The Supreme Court to-morrow will deliver an opinion sustaining the opinion of the lower court in the case of McCormick vs. Manny, in the alleged infringement of the reaper patent. The decree is against the claim of McCormick.

The Supreme Court decided the Reaper case today, as already indicated.

Dr. Rhodes, the British surgeon, who volunteered to attend the sick on board the Susquehanna, was courteously received by the Naval Committee this morning, and invited to the floor of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 22. The Senate Committee of Conference on the Kansas Bill have Mr. English's Bill under consideration. They are believed to be wholly undecided on the subject as yet, but a report one way or the other is expected to be made to-morrow.

The Hon. J. Glancey Jones, in the House today, as he did yesterday, made an ineffectual effort to get up the general Appropriation Bills, but the friends of Mr. Morrill's Land Bill, and of that for pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, objected to his motion. He intends, on Monday, to introduce a resolution for night sessions, deeming this necessary in view of the fact that Congress has decided to adjourn on the seventh of June.

NEW YORK, April 23. (Washington Correspondence.) Wm. Bliss of Philadelphia has been appointed Consul to Porto Cabello, vice Litchfield, deceased.

The House Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad are industriously engaged on the various schemes, and will report previous to the adjournment.

It is stated that the Postmaster General has determined to continue the present Pacific mail arrangement for another year.

The Secretary of State sent to the Senate yesterday a communication, with accompanying documents, relative to the slave trade.

Mr. Young, late U. S. Consul to Curacoa, arrived here yesterday direct from St. Domingo, with dispatches.

He represents that country to be in a deplorable condition, and without security for life and property. Our Consul is daily threatened with assassination.

The Senate committee have all the facts before them, and it is understood that they will recommend to the President to suspend all intercourse with that Government. It is also understood that the Samana treaty will not be sent to the Senate.

It has been ascertained that ten Douglas Democrats will vote for English's bill. Hill, Trippe and Zollicoffer are against it. As parties now stand there will be a majority of seven for it.

Mr. Collins asks leave to make Southampton, instead of Liverpool the eastern terminus of his line.

An order has been issued from the Ordnance Department for the purchase of 40,000 Colt's revolvers.

The report from St. Louis that a government express messenger had passed through that city with dispatches for Gen. Johnson, ordering him to delay his advance till the arrival of the peace commissioners is wholly unfounded. No such purpose is or has been entertained, and it is fully expected at the war department, according to the latest intelligence, that when Capt. Marcy arrives, Gen. Johnston will move forward without waiting the arrival of the Eastern reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, April 23. A joint resolution will shortly be introduced in Congress extending the time for examining into the cases of naval officers affected by the action of the Retiring Board, with a view to future action thereon by the Executive. None have yet been examined for want of time.

Commodore Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, has left the city on a tour of the Norfolk, New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards.

STARTING UP. The Lewiston Journal says that the new Porter Mill, running 16,000 spindles, is preparing to start their machinery. Some of it is already going, and the rest will be started gradually. It is quite probable that the Bagging Mill will be started next month. The stock of manufactured goods held by the Bates Manufacturing Company has been reduced, by sales during the past three months, several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG. On Tuesday morning, 13th inst., the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, the eloquent and popular divine of this city, left his study at Brookfield, near Conshohocken, to look at the operation of a corn-shelling machine in the vicinity. Stepping on the inclined plane, he placed his hand on that portion of the instrument known as the "mule," which spreads out the corn. His dressing gown became entangled in the wheels of the apparatus, which lacerated his arm in the most frightful manner, from the elbow to the shoulder, severing the main artery and a vein, and inflicting the most excruciating pain.

He immediately, with great presence of mind, ordered the attendants to bind his arm up tightly, and was borne to the house very much exhausted by his great loss of blood. Two physicians were called in, one from Conshohocken and one from Norristown, who remained with him all night, and rendered every assistance in their power. This morning Mr. Tyng was doing as well as there any reason to expect, but he cannot be considered fairly out of danger for several days. [Phil. Eve. Journal.

The wounded arm having been attacked by mortification, amputation became necessary, and it was taken off near the shoulder joint, on Saturday, but the system was so exhausted that Mr. Tyng could not recover, and he expired on Monday. He was about 29 years of age, and a young man of great promise.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. *Washington, April* 17. Gen. Smith is appointed to the command of the department of Utah, and Brigadier Generals Harney and Johnston to command according to their brevet ranks. Col. Lee succeeds to the command of the department of the West. Colonel and Inspector General Mansfield is relieved from the duty of inspecting recruits, and this duty will devolve on Lieutenant J. E. Johnston. The greater portion of the troops destined for Utah will be concentrated at Fort Leavenworth, to be ready to leave on the arrival of Gen. Smith. The head-quarters of the Second Infantry is transferred to St. Louis.

A general order has been issued by the commander-in-chief, directing particularly the movements of troops from barracks at Newport, Jefferson and Carlisle, and from Forts Columbus and Randall, for Utah, at the earliest notice.

*Saint Louis, April* 17. The Republican states that an express messenger passed this city two weeks ago with instructions to Col. Johnston not to commence offensive operations before the arrival of the Peace Commissioners. Secretary Hartwell arrived here yesterday, and will leave for Utah about the 25th instant.

*Saint Louis, April* 20. It is said that an express passed through this city on Sunday night, with government dispatches from Gen. Johnston, commanding the Utah army. No news has traspired here.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE S. HILL. The St. Croix Herald announces the death of Hon. George S. Hill, a distinguished citizen of St. Stephen, N. B. He died at Fredericton, N. B. on the 13th inst., at the age of 64 years. He was born in Milltown, Me., in the year 1794; pursued his preparatory studies at Exeter Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818. He received the same year, the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard College. Being intended for the bar, he pursued the study of law under the eminent Chief Justice Ward Chipman, of St. John, N. B. and settled in St. Stephen, where he rapidly rose to eminence, and for many years enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Such was the appreciation of his merits, that for a period of sixteen years successively he was returned a member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, and when a capricious public withdrew their support from him, his abilities and worth were immediately acknowledged by his being at once raised to the highest position in the executive and legislative administration of his country, and whilst from a sense of consistency and rectitude he thought proper to resign the former, he retained his legislative seat until his decease. [Advertiser.

THE ROBBERY OF THE NEWPORT BANK MESSENGER. Our readers will recollect that a few years ago Mr. Peter Remington was robbed on the steamer Perry of a satchel containing bills belonging to the Newport Banks, amounting to $40,000. The robbery always remained a mystery, and none of the money, we believe, was ever recovered. The following paragraph appeared in a biographical sketch of Mike Phillips, or Jew Mike, an English thief, in the Police Gazette of last week:

"The greatest robbery in which Jew Mike was concerned, was the robbery of the bank porter, between Newport and Providence, R. I. Mike and his associates ascertained that on a certain day the bank porter would convey an immense amount of money from Newport to Providence. The thieves provided themselves with a satchel similar to the porter's, and on his way to Providence, while one of the gang disengaged his attention, Mike changed the satchels. When opened, it contained, to their delight, $40,000. As soon as a fair division of the spoils had been made, the 'mob' separated, and while one went West and another South, Mike took the safest plan to prevent arrest by going to London with his share of the plunder."

VERDICT IN AN INTERESTING EQUITY SUIT. We learn from the Springfield Republican that the jury in the case of the widow Russell against the executor and residuary legatee of her husband's estate, which has been on trial before the Supreme Court at Greenfield for several days, have returned a verdict in favor of the complainant. It will be remembered that the complainant, Mrs. Russell, was induced to release her right of dower in her husband's estate, said to be worth $6000 to $8000, for the sum of $1100. It was alleged that this release was obtained through false representations, and suit was brought to obtain the full value of the dower. Eminent counsel were employed on both sides, and much interest was taken in the matter in the western part of the State. The Judge (Dewey) charged the jury that the case rested upon the ground whether or not the release was procured with fraudulent purpose.

RAIN STORM—DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. A southeast rain storm prevailed here yesterday afternoon, in the course of which there were some smart flashes of lightning and thunder which had the ring of July. In the evening, there was more thunder and lightning.

The house of Wm. Webber, (the well known City Crier) on the corner of 14th and Allen streets, was struck by lightning during the afternoon. The lightning struck the chimney, totally demolishing it, and scattering the bricks in all directions. Every window was broken out, and in fact, a general wreck made of the house.—Mrs. Webber and her daughter were in one of the rooms, but providentially escaped serious injury. [Bangor Courier, 24th.

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS. The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the death of General J. A. Thomas, which took place at Paris, of typhoid fever. General Thomas was Assistant Secretary of State under the Pierce Administration, and retired on the appointment of Hon. John Appleton to that position, soon after the inauguration of President Buchanan. Thus the distinguished head of the State Department, and his Assistant Secretary, have both been called from earth within the short period of one year from the date of their retirement from the responsible offices which they filled with such high credit to themselves, and advantage to the country.

CRIMINAL. Moses Young, overseer of the poor, of Lincolnville, was brought before justice N. C. Fletcher, on the 19th inst., at Camden, on a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary E. Whittier, of said town. It appeared that Mary was poor, and resisted the taking away of her twin children, about three years of age. Mr. Young was fined five dollars and cost of court. Smart and Simonton for prosecution. [Rockland Democrat.

FREE FERRY. We understand that the Bridge Co. has prosecuted Mr. Rollins, who runs the Free Ferry, and that the trial will be held before a Justice in Pittston next Monday. If Mr. R. has violated any law it is proper that the penalty should be exacted; but if prosecution is

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.


## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The steamship Arago arrived at New York on Tuesday morning of last week, bringing four days later advices from Europe. Her dates are to the 7th inst., and the following comprises everything of interest:—

ENGLAND. On Monday afternoon considerable anxiety was manifested on the river for the safety of the Leviathan, steamship, moored off Deptford, in consequence of the breaking of her bow-mooring chains. Some steamers which laid between the Leviathan and the shore assisted in checking the cantling of the bow of the ship inwards. A large hawser was laid out to the Dreadnought, and three steamers were brought to bear on the port bow in hauling the ship into her former position. She sustained no injury, and the moorings at the stern remained firm.

The American barque Petrea, Capt. Osborn, from Havre for New York, with emigrants to the number of 217, French and German, got ashore on Sunday morning at 2½ o'clock, on the Shoals off Chichester. Chevalier Papalardo, U. S. Consul at Portsmouth, immediately went to her assistance, and gave such directions as were neccessary, and engaged a gang of men to work at the pumps to endeavor to keep her free from water, the crew being exhausted. Later in the afternoon all hopes of the vessel were given up, and the passengers and crew were landed at Portsmouth. She was about 500 tuns burthen.

The failure of Maitland, Ewing & Co., and Newcomen, Noble & Co., of London, in the China and India trades, are announced. Liabilities large, but strong hopes are felt that they will pay in full.

Cotton has advanced in Liverpool. Breadstuffs dull but steady.

The London money market is dull. Consols 96¼ a 96⅜ for money, and 96¼ a 96⅜ for account.

FRANCE. The Emperor inaugurated the Boulevard Sebastopol on Monday. He was on horseback, and rode in front of the escort. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and everything went off in perfect tranquility. The crowd was very great.

The Government has just placed the "Corse" steam-advise boat at the disposal of Marshal Pelissier, to convey him and his suit to England.

SPAIN. The Madrid journals of the 1st are again occupied with the alleged fusion of the two branches of the royal family.

The government and Carlist journalists affect to treat the matter with indifference.

ITALY. The Times has the following private dispatch from Marseilles: "Intelligence from Genoa to the 2d gives the result of the trial, which took place at Lucca, of the Leghorn insurgents. Eight of the prisoners are condemned to death, and eleven to various terms of imprisonment. Five of the latter are Sardinian subjects."

The Independente, of Turin, publishes an article, in which it insists on the necessity of Sardinia adopting such measures as are necessary to maintain friendly relations with the French government, and in the course of its remarks says:

"We strongly oppose the notion entertained by some persons, that a liberal government cannot be allied with a government based on different institutions, and who, by insults to the government, place in danger the close friendship which prevails between the two countries. We are convinced that the French alliance is of great importance not only to Piedmont, but to the common country, Italy, and that the isolation to which we should be condemned without that alliance would be fatal. We express this opinion with the greatest confidence."

MONTENEGRO. A letter from Cattaro of the 19th ult., says: "An ukase has just been published by order of Prince Danilo, in all the markets, and transmitted to all Captains and centurions. It interdicts, under the most severe penalties, the committal of the slightest act of hostility on the Ottoman Territory. It is also therein stated that Montenegro will not assume the offensive against Turkey, but that in the event of any aggression on the part of the latter, it will oppose force to force. It is not known whether this ukase conceals any secret intention, or whether it is inspired by a fear of the Turkish armaments.

## LATER.—ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Friday. Her dates are to the 10th inst. The news from India is important. We make the following synopsis of the news by this arrival:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament has not yet reassembled. Politics are dull.

M. Persigny had presented his letters of recall to the Queen, and returned to France.

Sir J. G. LeMarchant, ex-Governor of Nova Scotia, is gazetted to the Governorship of Malta.

The first annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at Manchester on the 9th inst. The attendance was large, and the prospects said to be encouraging. Resolutions were adopted to continue and extend the organization with the view to secure an abundance of the raw material.

The Grand Jury in London found true bills against Bernard, Alsop, Orsini, and the others for feloniously attempting to kill the Emperor of the French. Twenty Frenchmen subpenaed in Paris, had reached London to give evidence against Bernard, whose trial was about to comm nce.

More English fillibustering is reported among the Spice Islands. Accounts from Batavia of the 11th February state that some English fillibusters, after being driven out from Sumatra, established themselves in the island of Bunkalis, fortified a village, hoisted an English flag, and levied contributions on the native fishermen for the support of their Malay and Chinese soldiers. A Dutch war steamer was sent against them, when the Governor of the fort, an Englishman, declared himself under the protection of the British flag. The adventurers refusing to quit the place, hostile preparations were made. When the troops landed, however, they found the place abandoned.

The English government was about to enter into a contract with Austria for the latter to construct a telegraph from Malta to Alexandria.

The weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England broke up without reducing the rate of discount. The course of exchange at New York, and the increased demand for money, operated to postpone reduction.

Large policies of insurance are said to have been opened in London and Liverpool for the dispatch of specie to New York by this and succeeding steamers.

The quarterly meeting of the iron trade had been held at Birmingham. Although business continued dull, confidence appeared to be returning, and trade assumed a healthier condition.

The Daily News City Article says, in explanation of the increased demand for money, that the sum of £1,600,000, or about one-third of the entire Indian loan, has been paid to the India Company.

The London Herald has reason to believe that the present law officers of the Crown have come to a decision in the matter of the Cagliari, directly at variance with that of their predecessors.

Reports are current of a failure of some magnitude in the India trade, but no name is mentioned

The steamer Egyptus, one of the Alexandria Mail line, has been wrecked. The crew and passengers were saved.

The annual meeting of the Great Western Railroad of Canada was held at London. The Directors report was adopted, and a dividend of five and a half per cent. declared.

FRANCE. The returns of the Bank of France for March, exhibit an increase of specie in Paris of 5,000,000 francs, and in the country branches of 10,000,000 francs.

A bill granting pensions to those wounded at the attempt on the life of the Emperor, is to be presented by his order to the Legislative body.

A general revival of trade in France is now hoped for, although accounts still report continued dullness.

The French Government has been informed that Felix Pyatt, hearing that he was to be arrested, together with his printer, had disappeared from London and quitted England. Pyatt contradicts the rumor in a letter to the Times.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss papers deny that the French Government have threatened to withdraw the exequatur from the Swiss Consuls in France.

SPAIN. The alleged project of a Carlist fusion has been denied officially.

NAPLES. The French government has abandoned its claim on Sardinia for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, the Englishman arrested for complicity in the attack upon the Emperor's life, and Hodge was set at liberty.

The trial of Parke, the remaining English engineer in the Cagliari affair, resulted in his acquittal, and the King of Naples had issued a decree allowing him to return to England.

TURKEY. Two Turkish men-of-war, with 3000 troops on board, had passed Corfu, on route for Albania, to put a stop to the depredations committed on the Turkish frontier in the Adriatic, and to protect it from the Montenegrins.

A severe conflict had taken place near Ghadamos, between the Ottomans and Arabs, under Shiek Goamah, who was betrayed and slain by one of his followers. His head had been brought into Tripoli, where great rejoicing had taken place.

Official dispatches announce considerable improvement in the affairs of Servia and Herzegovia, and pacification of those countries was shortly expected.

Dispatches via Vienna say the National Bank of Moldavia has suspended payment.

INDIA. A transient steamer, with Bombay dates to March 18 and Calcutta to March 8, reached Suez on the 29th ult. The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of March 15, when nearly all the city was in the possession of the British, but few rebels remaining in it.

Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the Canal, the Martiniere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank House was also occupied. On the 11th Jung Bahadoor moved into line, and the 93d Regiment, supported by the 42d Reg., stormed the Begum's Palace.

The British loss was less than 100 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy 500. Outram on the north side of the Goomtee seized on the Stone Bridge, and cut up 500 of the enemy. On the same day the buildings in advance of Begum's Palace were occupied. On the 14th the Imaumbarrah was stormed, the Ghoorkahs assisting. The Kalserbagh was then entered, and after a fight all day it was occupied, and 24 guns taken.

Gen. Outram then crossed the iron bridge and opened fire on the flying enemy.

The British loss was not known at Bombay, but was supposed to be small.

The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 15th, flying from the city in great numbers, and two columns of cavalry and artillery were sent out after them.

Maum Singh had come into Jung Bahadoor's camp.

Sir Hugh Ross, with the second brigade of the Central India field force, was moving on Jung Hansi.

The rebellious districts of Shaffgard had been annexed to British territory by Sir Robert Hamilton.

The first brigade is besieging Thauderee.

The fugitives from Lucknow were making for Rohilcund.

There was a panic in Calcutta on the 3d of March. The President, in Council, called out the volunteers, and placed cannon on the bridges. Information had been received that the Barachpore Sepoys, who were to relieve the fort garrison that night, were to have arms, and attack the city. All, however passed off quietly.

The Arabs in the vicinity of Aden had stopped the roads, and intercepted supplies on the way to the fort. The commander of the garrison attacked them on the 18th of March, and 20 or 30 of the enemy are said to have been killed, without casualty to the British. The roads, however, were again interrupted, and the Arabs assembled in larger numbers than before, but it was reported another successful sortie had been made; that the Arabs had submitted, and that they were on a friendly footing.

Nearly the whole of the specie and mails from the wrecked steamer Ava had been recovered.

CHINA. Hong Kong dates are of February 27. "Braves" were mustering in large numbers around Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city.

The representatives of the Allied Powers were preparing for their departure Northward, but it is said the thought of visiting Pekin this year was given up.

The Inflexible, with Yeh as prisoner, arrived at Singapore on the 1st of March.

Dispatches are said to have reached Paris from Canton demanding reinforcements, as the Chinese showed no disposition to negotiate for peace.

### Latest by Telegraph.

PARIS, Friday night. (Correspondence of the Times.) A commission has been appointed to examine and report on the best system for placing the French commercial ports in a state of defense, a question in which the government takes a great interest.

A levy of French seamen from 21 to 40 years of age is going on in a most complete and strict manner. Instructions issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of giving the fleet seaman completely formed and experienced, and who are in full force of age and activity.

The leading article in the Times on Perim and Suez Canal question very nearly produced a panic yesterday.

ITALY. The Vienna Gazette adduces a series of proofs to show that the Orsini worship is celebrated in Piedmont with what it terms demoniacal passion and impious blasphemy.

DENMARK AND THE GERMAN DIET. The executive commission of the German Confederation is said to be preparing to proceed actively against Denmark.

VIENNA, April 8. The correspondent of the Times writes that according to a private letter from Paris, a serious misunderstanding has recently arisen between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Dates have been received from the Sandwich Islands to the 27th February. A severe hurficane passed over Lahama on the 20th of February, making a wreck of Dr. Baldwin's church, and unroofing the house of the American Consul. The missionary ship Morning Star had arrived at Honolulu, after a six months' absence among the Micronesian group of Islands. Captain Meacham, of H. B. M. steam vessel-of-war Vixen, died on the 17th February, and was buried at Honolulu. The King and Queen had returned from their visit to the Windward Islands. The French Commissioner had made some valuable presents to the King, consisting of a beautiful epergne in silver, a pair of silver candelabra, a beautifully designed clock, other candelabra in bronze and or molu, and some four or five hundred pieces of plate for dinner service.

FROM CARACCAS. *New York, April* 12. Caraccas papers of March 31 are received.

The overthrow of Monagas was complete, but his fate was not yet decided. Some persons were clamoring for banishment, others for his execution. Placards were posted in the streets rehearsing the crimes of the fallen tyrant. One of these gives a list of the robberies committed under the Monagas rule, amounting to $27,250,000, of which $6,250,000 were taken by the two Monagas. It is stated that the American Minister advised Monagas before his fall to declare Caraccas in a state of seige, and himself Dictator. The Dutch, Spanish, French and English Ministers also endeavored to prevent his fall. The two latter have sent to the West Indies for vessels of war. It was thought the whole diplomatic corps would receive their conge from the provisional government of Castro.

AFFAIRS AT TAMPICO. *Washington, April* 18. A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing, from Tampico, says that Garza has promised his troops the liberty of indiscriminate plunder for twelve hours, if the city is taken. The situation of the Americans there is deplorable. The court yard of the American Consulate was made a depot of household property, but even that was not secure from the balls of the besiegers. The letter urges the necessity of the immediate presence of an American man-of-war.

CANNONADING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO. *Washington, April* 22. The Savannah News says an arrival at that port reports on the night of the 15th inst., in the Eastern edge of the Gulf of Mexico, heard and saw fired in rapid succession, 60 shots, apparently from 32 pounders, between two ships.

Some were of the opinion that it was the Spanish fleet exercising, but the News says it was more likely an encounter with a slaver or suspected filibuster.

ACCIDENT FROM A FLUID LAMP. The wife of Mr. Charles Rolfe, who resides in Cedar street, was quite seriously burned on Thursday evening, by the breaking of a fluid lamp. A bowl falling against the lamp, it broke, scattering the fluid over her clothes, which caught fire, burning her head, face and bosom, quite badly. One or two friends being present, they succeeded in putting out the flames, before she was fatally injured. Had she been alone, she would in all probability have lost her life. [Portland Advertiser.

## THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, April 19.

SENATE. The Secretary of War transmitted, in reply to a recent resolution, the Utah contracts entered into without the special authorization of Congress.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy, for information respecting the Susquehanna at Jamaica, with the view of considering whether the courtesy of the British requires an acknowledgment.

HOUSE. Messrs. Florence, Phillips, and Landy, presented memorials of citizens of Philadelphia, for the establishment of an ocean steamer mail route between Philadelphia and Southampton, England.

Mr. Florence, of Pa., gave notice of the introduction of a bill to establish ocean post routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of the mails, and reduce the expenses thereof. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 20.

SENATE. Mr. Houston, of Texas spoke in favor of our instituting a protectorate over Mexico. The resolution says:—

Whereas, Every attempt of Mexico to regulate its internal affairs results in failure, and there is danger of its falling into anarchy; and

Whereas, The United States, on account of their continental policy, can never permit Mexico to be subjugated by Spain, or permit her to pass into the hands of any foreign power; therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire whether it is necessary to establish a protectorate.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow, to be printed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and discussed at great length. Mr. Hale's amendment was put and lost; yeas 21, nays 30.

Mr. Fessenden moved that another section be added to the bill, to confine its appropriations to the fiscal years and the specific branch for which they are voted.

Pending the motion, Mr. Clark, of N. H., moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific railroad, which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. The Senate Washington Police Bill was taken up, debated, and tabled, 110 to 79.

Nothing further of importance.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

SENATE. Mr. Mallory reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill to repay $750 for the repairs of the bark Ellen, for damage sustained in rescuing the passengers of the steamship Central America, and it was passed.

Mr. Wilson, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, that the President be and is hereby authorized and requested to suspend for one year the sale of public lands advertised to be sold in the Territory of Kansas during the month of July, 1858.

Mr. Mason introduced a joint Resolution, authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay as the refusal of that Republic to make reparation for firing into the United States steamer Water Witch may demand.

Pending the consideration of this resolve, the deficiency bill was taken up, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. George Taylor, of N. Y., from the Select Committee, made a report with a bill, for the establishment of a Bureau of Printing, Binding, Engraving, Lithographing and Electrotyping, which, together with the minority report proposing amendments to the present law, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Boyce called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Nebraska case, concluding with a resolution that Mr. Ferguson, the sitting delegate, and Mr. Chapman, the contestant, have the further time of sixty days for the taking and returning of supplementary testimony. The resolution was amended by extending the time to the first of October, and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy Appropriation Bill.

The bill was passed.

THURSDAY, April 22.

SENATE. The only business of interest in the morning hour was the presentation by Mr. Seward of a reply by the American Telegraph Company in refutation of the allegations contained in the recent memorials of Amos Kendall, and the Morse Telegraphic interest. The document was referred to the same committee (the Judiciary) and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill which was read twice and referred to the Military Committee, to secure the prompt construction of a line of telegraph across the Continent, from San Francisco, following the mail route via Fort Smith to St. Louis.

Mr. Mason's resolution respecting Paraguay was taken up and discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up and discussed for four hours, and various amendments added to it.

Pending an amendment offered by Mr. Fossenden, allowing the deficiency of the past and present years, but disallowing advances for the coming year, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House took up and considered the bill donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The House refused to table the bill—84 against 109.

Mr. Cobb made a speech against the bill, which was passed by yeas 104, nays 101.

The House then went into Committee on the bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and those engaged in the Indian war during that period.

FRIDAY, April 23.

SENATE. Mr. Green, of Missouri, from the conference committee on the Kansas bill, made a report, which was made the special order for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE. Mr. English made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

It is signed by Messrs. English and Stephens on the part of the House, and Messrs. Green and Hunter on the part of the Senate. Messrs. Seward and Howard dissent.

The report was read. It is in favor of making the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution dependent on the acceptance of the land ordinance, which is to be submitted to popular vote. If that is rejected, a provision is made for the formation of a new constitution.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Geogia, the House voted to postpone the subject to the second Monday in May—108 to 105.

Pending the motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 24.

SENATE. The deficiency bill was was taken up. Mr. Fossenden's amendment was lost.

Finally the bill was read a third time, and passed by a vote of 29 to 19.

HOUSE. The Kansas question was called up, and after some debate, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Harris of Ill., to reconsider the vote by which the postponement to the second Monday in May was fixed and to lay that motion on the table. The motion was decided affirmatively, by yeas 105, against nays 101.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the original motion for postponement, amended by inserting the second Monday in May. The previous question was moved and negatived, and the House then adjourned.

COL. BENTON'S ESTATE. *Washington*, 14*th*. Col. Benton (contrary to the general opinion of his means) has died poor. Some time since his house, on C street, was burned down, and he went to the expense of having it rebuilt; but there is a mortgage of $10,000 on it, which will almost absorb the value of the property. Col. Benton was anxious that Congress should purchase 1000 copies of his Abridgment of the Congressional debates, for distribution among the various State libraries and foreign exchanges. He was of opinion that such a purchase would be constitutional, and would tend to diffuse a knowledge of the political history of the country. Two members of the House of Representatives have the matter under consideration, by his request, and will bring it, at an early day, before Congress, with, as they think, good assurance of success. [Philadelphia Bulletin.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY ON DEPOSIT IN THIS COUNTRY. In the banks of the four great cities of this country, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, there was last week on deposit no less than one hundred and twenty-eight and a quarter millions of dollars. This does not show any great revival of business in the country at large. In Boston, previous to the late financial crisis, the amount on deposit in the various banks of this city was not much over fourteen millions of dollars; it is now twenty and a half millions. The specie in the banks of the four cities last week was fifty-seven millions five hundred thousand dollars; the previous week fifty-five millions eight hundred thousand dollars, an increase of a million and a half in one week. In Boston, within the past six months, the amount of specie in the banks has about doubled.

[Boston Traveller.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA. *Savannah, April* 20. By the schooner L. Gilmore we have Buenos Ayres advices to March 2. The President of Paraguay, Lopez, had signed a treaty with the Brazilian Minister, settling all disputes between the two governments and opening the river to navigation on liberal terms.

This result was hastened by the presence in the harbor of Montevideo of a strong fleet of Brazilian steamers, ready to proceed up the river and enforce the demands of the Imperial government. Lopez had also settled amicably the differences with the French government, paying a large indemnity for the losses of the Bordeaux Colonists.

THE ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT. The New York Assembly has passed an act to raise means to complete the canal enlargement. It provides for a loan of $3,800,000, which sum will be sufficient to finish the work by a year from next spring, securing a depth of seven feet for the whole line—the loan to be discharged, with principal and interest, by an annual tax of half a mill for 18 years, or until such time as the revenues of the Canals shall of themselves suffice to meet this annual quota. This measure is first to be submitted to the voters of the State for approval.

## AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $5 75 | to 8 00 | Round Hog, | $8 00 | to 9 00 |
| Corn Meal, | 95 | to 1 00 | Clear Salt Pork, | 10 50 | to 12 50 |
| Rye Meal, | 1 25 | to 0 00 | Mutton, | 6 | to 7 |
| Wheat, | 1 75 | to 1 80 | Turkeys, | 12 | to 14 |
| Rye, | 1 00 | to 1 10 | Chickens, | 12 | to 14 |
| Corn, | 90 | to 95 | Geese, | 12 | to 14 |
| Beans, | 1 00 | to 1 50 | Clover Seed, | 10 | to 12 |
| Oats, | 45 | to 50 | Herdsgrass, | 2 75 | to 3 00 |
| Potatoes, | 50 | to 55 | Red Top, | 1 00 | to 1 12 |
| Dried Apples, | 6 | to 8 | Hay, | 7 00 | to 9 00 |
| Cooking " | 40 | to 50 | Lime, | 85 | to 90 |
| Winter " | 75 | to 1 00 | Fleece Wool, | 20 | to 25 |
| Butter, | 21 | to 22 | Pulled Wool, | 18 | to 23 |
| Cheese, | 8 | to 10 | Sheep Skins, | 50 | to 75 |
| Eggs, | 13 | to 14 | Hides, | 4½ | to 5 |
| Lard, | 12 | to 14 | | | |

## BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 14, 1858.

At market, 900 Beeves, 200 Stores, 2000 Sheep; 3000 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $8 50; first quality, $7 00 @ $7 50; second, $6 00 @ $6 50; third, $4 75 @ $5 00.

*Working Oxen.*—$95 100, 120 @ $130.

*Milch Cows*—$37 @ $40; common $22 @ $23.

*Veal Calves.*—$4 50 @ $6 00.

*Hides*—6 @ 6½ *Pelts*—$1 25 @ $1 50.

*Calf Skins*—12 @ 12½.

*Sheep and Lambs.*—$3 00 @ $4 00; extra $5 00 @ $6 00.

*Swine.*—At wholesale, 6c; retail 7 @ 8½c.

## BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY April 17, 1858.

FLOUR.—Sales of Western superfine at $4 50; fancy, $4 60 @ 4 75; extra, $5 85 @ $7 00.

GRAIN.—Corn—Sales of yellow at 80 @ 81c; mixed at 70 @ 73c. Oats—Northern at 54 @ 55 cents. Rye, 78c.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at $12 @ $13 00 ₱ ton.

### The Great Beautifier so long Unsuccessfully sought, found at last.

FOR it restores permanently gray hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula; scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: Within a few days, we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity (the six dozen you forwarded all being sold), while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convinces us that it is a most valuable preparation.

Send us, as soon as may be, one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., } Nov. 19, 1858. }

PROF. O. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: Sometime last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it. Our little son's head for sometime had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so, with but little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully, GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair.—Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully, ——

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good Druggists. Wm. C. Goodwin & Co., Potter & Weeks, M. S. Burr & Co., Wholesale Agents for Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland. Sold in Augusta by C. F. POTTER. 3m19

### A Card.

THE undersigned would humbly and sincerely tender to the inhabitants of Fairfield, Bloomfield and Clinton, in the vicinity of Fishon's Ferry, their heartfelt thanks, for the sympathy manifested toward them in their recent afflictive bereavement; and for their continued and untiring efforts to recover the bodies of their lost children. And they would also acknowledge their obligation to those who so kindly united on the 18th and 19th, inst., in recovering the remains of their beloved ones from their watery grave.

CHARLES B. STEVENS,
MARCIA A. STEVENS.

Pishon's Ferry, April 22, 1858. 1w19

## Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In China, 24th inst, by A. H. Abbott, Esq., Mr. LINDLEY M. DINSMORE to Miss MARY V. FRENCH, all of China.

In North Waldoboro', by Reuben Orff, Esq., Mr. GEORGE G. BENNER to Miss BETSEY J. ENGLEY, both of Waldoboro'.

In Sidney, by Rev. D. B. Lewis, of Waterville, Mr. WILLIAM H. JACKSON to Miss JULIA COTTLE, both of Sidney.

In Bangor, 8th inst., by Rev. Wm. Ward, Mr. ALBIAR C. SPAULDING to Miss MARIA F. ROBINSON, both of Sidney.

In West Bath, 18th inst., Mr. ELNATHAN R. CAMPBELL of West Bath, to Miss BEULAH ELWELL of Phipsburg.

In Bowdoin, 16th inst., Mr. NATH'L N. VARNEY to Miss JULIA A. STUART, both of Bowdoin.

In Phillips, 11th inst., Mr. ANDREW J. PARKER of Phillips, to Miss LYDIA J. GOODWIN of Avon.

In Kennebunk, 15th inst., Rev. JOHN S. CUSHMAN of Portland, to Miss MARTHA E. DOWNING, both of Kennebunkport.

In Monmouth, 11th inst., NATH'L R. LEMAN of Charlestown, Mass., to Mrs. MARIA A. HAINES of Monmouth; 17th inst., Mr. BELVILLE L. RANDALL to Miss SARAH HINKLEY, both of Monmouth; Mr. CHAS. WILCOX to Miss SARAH GILMAN, both of Monmouth.

In Bath, 18th inst., Mr. JOSEPH W. BOOKER to Miss VELZORA COOMBS, all of Bowdoin.

In Oldtown, 10th inst., Mr. WM. W. BURGESS to Mrs. ALMEDA F. KIMBALL, both of Oldtown.

In Dover, N. H., Mr. DAN'L W. RICE of Wiscasset, Me., to Miss SARAH G. HUNTER of Bristol, Me.

In Sacramento, Cal., March 5th, Mr. J. P. ADDAMS, usually known as Yankee Addams, to Miss ROWENA GRANICE.

## Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 24th inst., Mrs. APPHIA POWERS, wife of Gideon Powers, aged 71 years.

In Washington, 5th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE CLARK, wife of James D. Clark, Esq., aged 60 years. [Eastern papers please copy.

In Litchfield, 15th inst., CHAS. ROBINSON, aged 88 years.

In Readfield, 5th inst., Miss ABBY H. COFREN, daughter of Wm. and Catharine Cofren, aged 28 yrs. 5 mos.; Mrs. SARAH GORDON, widow of Luther Gordon, aged 81 years.

In Skowhegan, 20th inst., JOHN WHITE, Esq., aged 92 yrs.; 224 inst., JOHN LORD, aged 52 years.

In Monmouth, 15th inst., BRADDOCK HATHAWAY, formerly of Hallowell, aged 73 years.

In South Gardiner, 21st inst., BENJ. STANFORD, aged 38.

In Phipsburg, 22d inst., Mrs. AGNES BOWKER, aged 73.

In Milbridge, 9th inst., Mrs. MARY S. GOOGINS, wife of Dr. George Googins, aged 33 years 6 months.

In Jay, 19th inst., Col. FRANCES LAWRENCE, aged 57 yrs.

In Union, 7th inst., AMOS WALKER, aged 79 yrs. 10 mos.

In Portland, 19th inst., Mrs. LUCY CUTTER, aged 88 yrs.

In North Yarmouth, 21st inst., Mrs. ELIZA CUSHMAN, wife of Col. Jabez Cushman, aged 57 years.

In Farmington, 18th inst., Mrs. AURELIA RIPLEY, relict of Solomon Ripley, aged 64 years 7 mos.

In Paris, 19th inst., Miss ISABELLA S. JACKSON, aged 29 years 11 months.

In Bath, 19th inst., Capt. ELIJAH FRYE, aged 71 yrs.

In Bristol, 18th inst., SAM'L BLUNT, aged 82 yrs. 4 mos.

In Hallowell, 12th inst., Mrs. MARGARET BURNS, aged 82.

At Fishon's Ferry, drowned, Feb. 5th, last, CAMILLA J. STEVENS, aged 8 yrs. 11 mos., and CORNELIA M. STEVENS, aged 6 yrs. 11 mos., only children of Chas. B. and Marcia A. Stevens.

In Oasis, Washara Co., 25th ult., Capt. JAMES SPEAR, formerly of New Portland, Me., aged 58 years.


### Grapes. Grapes. Grapes.

REBECCA, Delaware, Canby's August, Eliza, Hood's Seedling, and many other new sorts, together with a fine stock of Concord, at from 50c to $1.50 each, according to size and age. Hartford Prolific, very early, at the same low price. Clinton at 25 and 37½cts. Isabella at the same, and still lower by the 100.

April, 1858. 6w19 S. L. GOODALE, Saco, Me.

### Blackberries.

NEW ROCHELLE (or Lawton) BLACKBERRIES.—Fine, well rooted Plants, at only $2 per doz., and $12 per 100. Dorchester (improved) Blackberry, $1,50 per doz., $10 per 100. Also, Sweet, Iowa, Newman's, and others.

For sale by S. L. GOODALE,
April, 1858. 6w19 Saco, Me.

### Wanted.

250 BBLS. APPLES. Cash will be paid for Roxbury Russets, and other varieties of good grafted Apples, at the store in Granite Bank building, under the Maine Farmer office, by D. A. FAIRBANKS.

Augusta, April 27, 1858. 3w19*

### New Spring Goods.

HAVING just returned from Boston and other markets, with a large assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FANCY DOESKINS AND VESTINGS

adapted to the Spring and Summer Trade, and bought under the most favorable circumstances, I am fully prepared to meet the wants of all those wishing Garments to fit, and made in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also a large lot of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

among which will be found $1000 worth at Auction Prices, for Cash. Remember, at BOSWORTH'S,
No 5 North's New Block, opp. Stanley House.

Augusta, April 24, 1858. 6w19

SATIN de CHINE.—A new and splendid article of Dress Goods, at KILBURN & BARTON'S.
April 28, 1858. 1stf 19

SILKS.—A large and splendid stock of Black and Fancy Silks just received by KILBURN & BARTON.
April 28. 1stf 19

FINE BROWN SHEETINGS, at 6½c.—Six Bales Fine Brown Sheetings at 6½c per yard. KILBURN & BARTON.
April 25, 1858. 1stf 19

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety just rec'd and for sale by 4w19 F. W. KINSMAN.

### Wanted.

A WOMAN to do the Washing, and assist in other work, at Oak Grove Seminary. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to JOSEPH TABER.
April 20. 3w18 Vassalboro', Me.

LONG ORANGE CARROT SEED, by the lb.,
4w19 at F. W. KINSMAN'S.

### Notice

TO School Agents and Teachers.—The Sup. School Committee of the town of Readfield will be in session at the Brick School House, at Readfield Corner, on the 15th, 22d, and 29th days of May next, at 1 o'clock A. M., for the examination of such persons as intend to teach school in said town the present season. Candidates must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

A. W. BEARNERD, } S. S. Committee
G. C. CRAWFORD, } of
H. M. EATON, } Readfield.

Readfield, April 6, 1858. 3w16



### VOLUME II.

### The New American Clyclopædia

CONTAINS among its principal titles,

NEW AND ORIGINAL ARTICLES ON

Architecture, Arctic Discovery, Argentine Confederation, Army, Artillery, Art, Asia, Athens, Austria, Australia, Baltimore, Baptists, Banks, Baring Brothers, &c.

In its Biographical Department are Lives of St. Augustine, St. Basil, Bacon, Audubon, Arista, Commodore Baltabridge, Prof. Bailey, the Barbour family of Va.; Lord Ashburton, and others.

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# The Muse.

## THE ROAD ROUND BY KENNEDY'S MILL.

From a volume of "Poems, by Allan Park Paton." The reader will be struck with its resemblance to "The Old Oaken Bucket."

The steam-carriage now rushes angrily o'er
The fields where in youth's golden years I have ranged;
The streams where I tracked my flag-boats are no more,
And the dells where I lay reading ballads are changed;
But few of the haunts of my boyhood can show
Those features so dear in the past, to me still,
And one of the few, where I yet love to go
(f an eve, is the road round by Kennedy's Mill—
The quiet little road round by Kennedy's Mill.

When closed for the day, with a smile, were our tomes,
And we rushed with a shout from the pedagogue's frown,
When the last game was o'er, and my friends sought their homes,
Which lay in the smoke and dust of the town—
And a blithe little scholar, my bag on my back,
Alone I set out unto mine on the hill,
Be it early or late, be the sky bright or black,
My route was the road round by Kennedy's Mill—
The sweet winding road round by Kennedy's Mill.

Then, to gather the wild-flowers that studded its breast,
I'd slip down the glen-side, so thorny and steep,
Or climb some old ivy-clad tree to its nest,
And have of the smooth oval treasure a peep;
Or I'd wade up the stream, and beneath the large stones
I'd feel for the sly little trout with a thrill!
Oh! what were the pleasures of kings on their thrones
To mine as I strayed round by Kennedy's Mill—
The silent green road round by Kennedy's Mill?

If the grasshopper chirped from the bank as I passed,
I'd gently glide over, and hope, by my ear,
To find that mysterious being at last,
That ne'er could be seen, and yet ever was near;
Or if the lark soared up to heaven's bright gate,
I'd sit down and hear out his caroling shrill;
What cared I for dinners or scolds that might wait,
As I listened his song round by Kennedy's Mill—
By the branch-shaded road round by Kennedy's Mill?

The cot by the way, on whose front roses smiled,
And the tall mill itself, with its slow-going wheel,
Its high open doors where the white bags were piled,
And its many small windows bedusted with meal;
Its dog, its gay poultry, its lamb tied above,
Near the green lane behind that led on to the hill—
Ah! these were the sights that I warmly did love,
As I strolled on the road round by Kennedy's Mill—
The quick-turning road round by Kennedy's Mill.

And so was it dear unto me when a boy
All thoughtless of change, and of death and of care,
And therefore my heart will throb quicker with joy
In these days, when I wander and look round me there.
But often dark clouds will my bright spirit cover,
And feelings the saddest my bosom will fill,
When I think on the loved voice, now silent forever,
That said, "Let us walk round by Kennedy's Mill—
The sweet retired road round by Kennedy's Mill!"

# The Story Teller.

## THE LUCKY SLEIGH RIDE.

BY JOHN INLEY.

There was a deal of sleigh riding last winter up in New Hampshire. Not less in the streets of the city, either, than out over the breezy roads of the country. Sleighing parties have come out as thick as mushrooms over night. The suburban hotels and the snug little boxes of country taverns have been full. The white landscape has been crossed all over with dark lines of harnessed sleighs, cutting it up like a checker-board. During no winter these twenty years past, has resin been in such demand, either, for fiddle-bows. Till midnight, and long after, old folks and young have "shaken the foot" to the most inspiring tunes catgut knew knew how to produce.

Up in Snipperham, they have been having as gay a time as they ever had in their lives, with their sleighing parties during the season just closed. Like the young fellow with the miraculous neck-tie, they have given their whole time and attention to it; and it is very likely the young folks, in particular, will have reason to remember it all their lives.

Amos Mark will, there is no doubt. For it so happened that Amos had once found his way to the heart of Mary Jones, and forthwith mdae up his mind to take permanent possession; probably by right of discovery. Mary seemed not at all unwilling, either, and in truth promised, as matters for a time were going, to make him a spanking good wife.

But they must up and quarrel. Nobody ever knew what it was about, and more than half the folks thought it was all about nothing. At first it was only a coldness and visible estrangement, then succeeded a little more *twang* to the feeling, which flowed out into rancor. And finally they scratched and spit like two jealous cats with their backs up—though I would not have the reader suppose it was to each other's faces. They fought only in good substantial English, employing their tongues for weapons, and using up a pretty big stock of intensive adjectives in the operation, till in this way the difference grew so great there was no probability they would ever come together again. They avoided one another on principle, and when they glanced at each other across the church, and it so chanced that their expressive eyes met, anybody could see that they had both better be at home than in their seats at the sanctuary.

But when all hands turned out, one bright and frosty morning, for a sleigh ride over to Pokahoket, and began to assemble at the little village tavern as the general rendezvous before starting, Amos Mark discovered that Mary Jones was there along with the rest, and that she came in company with John Bailey.

The first thought of Mary, when she espied her lover, was—"Well, if I'd a thought *he'd* been here, I'm sure I shouldn't have come!" And on his part the same first thought was,—"Well, if *she* wasn't here I should seem to enjoy it, but to see her round all the time,"—and the actual thought did not presume to finish.

Amos himself carried Mary Megree, a girl with the same favorite Christian name, but otherwise bearing no resemblance whatever to the object of his early love. He turned out with a smart chestnut horse and a gay little cutter, all tucked in so comfortably and cosily with a couple of bear skins, and counted on having a right down good time of it. The party was very large, and the morning was very fine. A brisk air, like the air of Snipperham early that day, was as exhilarating as a bottle of Newark champagne. The crowd were all in fine humor, and began to pour out of the tavern door and bundle into the sleighs as fast as they drove up. Such laughing and cackling among the girls I think you never listened to in all your life. And the horses set up a prancing and pawing as they came up, while those who had just received their cargoes started off on a good round trot, shaking off the music from their neck and sides in wreaths and circles on the frosty air.

The tavern-stoop was crowded with the stay-at-homes, to cheer the rest as they started. Old Snipperham was wide awake. Everybody felt like firing off a dozen rounds or so with a swivel, or running up the stars and stripes to the hickory flag-staff on the middle of the green; or shouting, or doing something they never thought of doing before. Their puny bodies seemed a great deal too small to hold the whole of their effervescent gaiety. It would work itself out in every sort of a way, and appeared for the time to have got the uppermost hand of them.

Away went the sleighing party, stretching over the country as far as you could see. It was really a picturesque affair, whatever else it might be. Up hill and down they scud along, over long and narrow roads with stone walls on either side, across reaches of open and bleak pasture land, where the winds could scour without any hindrance or interruption, and thence through belts of dense woodland, with the trees all bare and shivering and the woolly snow softly piled up about their roots. They sat cuddled pretty closely in their sleighs, and kept up a genial conversation with one another under the bear skins and buffaloes. Or now and then one called out to his neighbor in front of him, or behind him, and the ladies improved the chance to exchange smiles and bright glances across the space that intervened.

They first drove plump through Pokahoket, which was a good ten miles away from Snipperham, and then returned to get warm and find a hot supper waiting. At the table they did full justice to their ancient Snipperham reputation. Girls and all, they sat down to it as they would go about a serious day's work. How the oysters vanished! How the roast turkeys took wing again! How the knick-knacks melted from the tables, like butter on a mealy-mouthed flatterer's tongue. What a discord of male and female gabble all around the room! What work they made with trying to help one another! What haste they were in to swallow the heaped piles on their plates, as if this were the last meal, and it was to last them all their lives.

Pokahoket was alive and swarming. The good citizens turned out *en masse*, and flocked over to the tavern to see the fun go on. The ladies and children packed the windows with living heads, and pointed eagerly to every Snipperhammer they could see around the tavern door.

It was dusk, and a little after, when they got the fiddles ready. And it was half an hour after that before they had limbered themselves out enough to go to dancing.

They went at that pretty much as they went at their supper; hit or miss, each one for himself particularly. The ladies were especially well taken care of, because nobody could conveniently get along without them.

Well, and they danced, and danced, and danced. The fiddles squealed, and squealed, and squealed. The old hall-floor creaked, and swung, and vibrated. And the windows shook, and rattled, and rattled. Till it was past ten o'clock. When the head men said it was high time to leave off and start for home. And the sets broke up in disorder, and the fiddles stopped short as if they were attacked with the asthma.

The committee footed the bill, and teams were brought round to the door, and the gentlemen and "young fellers" were all ready to take their ladies and start back for Snipperham by the bright moonlight that was flooding the earth.

One stepped up after another to the girls packed away in the entry, and asked them if they were equipped, and carried them out to the sleighs. Finally Amos Mark plunged in, rushed up to a young lady, whom from her habiliments he supposed to be Mary Megree, and enquired—

"All ready?"

"Yes," she answered, through her thick veil, and went out after him.

There was a great deal of confusion in getting off, and a vast discord of bells and voices all mixed up in a snarl before the house. It would have been a hard place, indeed, for a man to know his own wife from any other woman. But they all bundled in at last, and Amos, in his proper place in the line, began his return ride of ten miles to Snipperham.

To tell the truth as it was, the Pokahoket "Tom and Jerry" had some considerable influence on the sentiments of a portion of the sleigh riders, and upon Amos Mark especially. He felt so much warmed up that he thought he could do no less than make himself surprisingly agreeable to the girl under the same bear-skin.

"Mary," said he, speaking low under his burden of mufflers, "how do you like it?"

She said it suited her.

"Are you cold any?"

"Oh, no indeed; ain't cold a bit."

"Glad of it. I'm warm myself. I hope you've enjoyed yourself, ha'n't you?"

"Oh, first rate! Had a be-au-tiful time!"

By-and-by, Amos began to squeeze up against her. She did not seem to resent it much. Then he took hold of her hand, and began to squeeze that. And she tried to squeeze back as hard as he did. Finally he talked low to her again.

"Mary," said he, "I love you. Do you love me?"

She hesitated a minute.

"Say," he continued, "*don't* you love me too, Mary?"

"Yes,"—but it was spoken softly and timidly.

Ah! what a moment of bliss was that; they felt repaid for their day's labor many and many times over. They cuddled up together under those robes, and said many a soft and sweet thing, and told many a secret, that nothing short of this cozy ride, the excitement of the dancing, and the warmth of the Tom and Jerry could have tempted them to do.

Then followed a silence of a couple of miles.

Mary spoke up sharp and quick, when that distance had been traveled,—"Why John, this isn't your horse!"

She had just noticed it.

"It's *my* horse, though," said Amos, "and my name isn't John, either! What are you talking about, Mary?"

She now became so thoroughly alarmed that she thrust aside her veil with the robe before her, and turned round and stared Amos Mark full in the face! She even pulled down the comforters from his eyes and nose, to get a better view of him.

There he was, though not John Bailey by any means, as she had supposed; but Amos Mark, her accepted and her former lover.

And she—she was Mary Jones, his very bitter, bitterest enemy.

There was no help for it, though. It would not do to call for assistance. She had to sit and think the matter over in sulky silence. Till finally Amos spoke, and said—"Well, 'taint such a dreadful mistake after all! What's to hinder our being friends again, sure enough?"

Mary acquiesced,—they made up right there in the sleigh—and in less than twelve months were the gayest and happiest married couple in all Snipperham.

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"TALKING OF LAW," says Pompey, "makes me think of what de mortal Cato, who lib most a thousand years ago, once said: De law is like a groun' glass winder, that give light enuff to light us poor errin' mortals in de dark passage of dis life; but it would puzzle de old gemman hisself to see troo it."

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AWFUL NAME. *Deaf Lady*—What's his name? *Young Lady*—Augustus Tyler. *Deaf Lady*—Bless me, what a name! Bust his biler? Eliza, you must be making fun of me!

---

WHY is the pupil of the eye to be pitied? Because it is continually under the lash.

---

VICE is earth's ballast; in due time, it will be thrown overboard, and sink.

## A CONVERSATION, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

"Why in the name of all that's curious, May Benton, have you not got married?"

This question was asked by a gentleman some thirty-five or six years of age, who had been for nearly twenty minutes closely watching the motions of a lady who sat near him at a work table.

The gentleman was a fine, noble-looking man, with frank, well-formed features and pleasant expression. He was handsomely dressed, and, to judge by the looks of his hair, you might have said he had a wife, had he looked *in other respects* like a married man—which he did not.

The room in which the two were sitting betokened wealth and taste. Its occupants were evidently in the upper ranks of life.

The lady addressed was a person of fair, interesting face, and graceful form. She certainly did look remarkably well, as she bent her head with its abundant and shining hair, and plied her white hands in the task which employed her sight and apparently her whole thoughts.

Probably a conviction of her attractiveness and worth had caused the question which her companion put in such a hearty, abrupt tone, that May started and dropped the red worsted work upon which she had been intent.

"What a question," she cried, with a light laugh, "just as if I cared about being married!"

"Why should you not care, May? Surely it is the best and happiest state for man or woman."

"Granted, with a proviso," said May; but, Mr. Rossiter, if you think so, why have you never married?"

"You are a true Yankee, May, and answer a question by asking another; but tell me, now, why you are, at thirty years of age, still single?"

"How dare you say I am thirty years old? Upon my word, if you were not brother to my sister-in-law, I'd not speak to you again for a week."

May pretended to pout, and the pout was quite becoming to her full arched lips.

"Didn't you yourself tell me your age, and only the day before yesterday? Your memory seems very short, Miss Benton."

"Well, I didn't expect you was going to throw it up to me that I was an old maid, to pay me for my confidence in you."

"Oh, May—did I say that?—and if I did, you can break my "glass house" by flinging back my very taunt. But, come now, do answer my question."

"I never could get any one to have me," said May, shortly. "Are you satisfied?"

"No. You need not tell me that a person so interesting and attractive as you are has never yet had ardent lovers. I know better, May—so tell me truly why you are not Mrs. Somebody, now?"

May suddenly sobered down and said, nervously—"It's because no man whose love I could return ever loved me."

And she resumed her work.

How her face had altered. There had come over it a stern, hard expression, as if she were saying, inly:

"It matters not—I can wrestle down these yearnings for something worthy and noble, and true and strong, against which to lean: for something winning, and tender, and loving, which to love. If there is no heart on earth whose best love is the love I want, I can do without it. I can walk to the end of life as I have walked thus far."

Rossiter regarded her in long silence. He had known her for many years, and had often wondered at her great indifference to the attention of gentlemen. He had even, on more than one occasion, taken her to task for her manner towards them.

"You won't allow them to become acquainted with you at all," he said. "When you are introduced to a man, that's the last of it. All the young men admire, but they are afraid of you. You chill them to death. I heard one man say that he thought you a beautiful and interesting creature; but then he would as soon undertake to warm into love an iceberg as yourself—even if he had courage enough to make the attempt."

A skeptical smile had been the only answer to such questions.

How could May believe that she was capable of inspiring affection in others, when those who knew her best were so lightly touched by it.

Rossiter had been for three or four years absent, and had newly returned when the above conversation took place. He was a comfortable old bachelor, happy in disposition; happy in possessing an independent fortune; and happy in his sister's home—not to say happy in the companionship of May, whom he honestly believed to be about the best and most lovely girl in the world. He had once dearly loved and suddenly lost a fair, promised bride; and never since had he allowed himself to think of loving. And, besides, he didn't know as he wished to marry. He was well satisfied with his "state and condition," when he was at home; to be sure he did feel uneasy and dissatisfied all the while he was abroad. Nobody's company seemed to fill the void in his heart. He did miss his sister so—and May—oh! how glad he was to see them when he returned—and how strange he thought it was that May didn't rush at him in the hall and hug and kiss him, just as his sister did; but he took full satisfaction of the contrary creature when she did come to welcome him.

"And so May isn't married yet," he said; "well, it's rather too bad; but I'm glad of it."

May came very near sighing, but she didn't—at least, not audibly. How many still-born sighs there are in the world.

It is well it is no crime to smother them at their birth.

Well, Rossiter sat studying that still, stern face before him; and he thought new thoughts—new as to their present relations.

"May," he said at length, "May, was ever there a man that you could have loved had he asked it?"

Like a crimson dye, up rose the hot blood of that beloved face, and the hard look was burnt out in an instant—she only said, not lifting her head or eyes:

"*That* you have no right to ask."

"I have no need to ask, dear May. Forgive me, if I mistake; but I feel as if I had been favored by a revelation of—of—that I have been a blind and stupid fellow as ever lived. May, if a man whom you regarded as you do the plain old fellow before you, were to ask for your love, what would you say?"

"Yes," said May, dropping her head till her face was hid among the worsted.

"Will you have me?" cried Rossiter, springing up, and oversetting his chair.

Yes," said a voice from amid the worsted.

Rossiter was on his knees, and most fervently embracing chair, worsted and woman.

"*Marry* me! Will you marry me?" said he.

"Yes," said a voice from the worsted depth.

"Then hold up your head and let me look upon the face of my wife. St. George, May, I believe I've loved you for years."

"And I know I've loved you almost ever since I knew you," said May, yielding to the gentle force which drew her from her low seat and led her to one where there was room for two.

"And that's why you never cared about any other man's company and attention, my May?"

"Yes," said May, "you begin to understand it now."

"Oh, May! my beauty, my dear, good girl! Why didn't I think of this before? Why didn't you tell me, May?"

"Tell you! I should have looked well, should I not?"

"Indeed you would have looked well—charming in my eyes. What a pity that you did not have confidence enough in me to have allowed me to guess at the truth before. Why, May, I would have married you years ago, and been the happiest and most grateful fellow alive. How stupid men can be!—but come, May, we must go and tell my sister. She will be delighted, indeed."

And he led the embarrassed and blushing May into the presence of his sister, and admitted her to the great rejoicing; and, in a few weeks from that day, Rossiter and May were no more twain but one flesh. Nobody knows what a month may bring forth—nor to what the simplest question may lead one.

## THE MAN WITH A BUNDLE.

You have met him? Burly, broad-shouldered, a little careless both in dress and gait as if conscientiously opposed to precision of any kind; and his face—from the curve of the smooth-shaven chin to the gleam of the gold spectacles that sit astride his nose—beams exhaustless good humor. About 5 P. M. is his hour, when you can generally see him heading as if homeward, and carrying thitherward a brown-paper-enveloped parcel. From long familiarity with this feature of his personality, we had come to designate his otherwise anonymousness as "the man with the bundle."

It may have been imagination on our part; but, as we met him the other cold afternoon his face seemed so absolutely radiant with the heat of genial benevolence that we thought the thermometer at the corner of Milk street went up two degrees as he passed. We determined to make an effort to know more about him.

To-day our desire was gratified. Turning into Marsh's to purchase the goose-quill now between our fingers—we can't abide mineral pens—who should be standing at the counter, closing, at the same instant, the lid of a magnificent writing-case and a bargain for its purchase, but our radiant-faced friend.

"To what address shall we send this?" said the clerk, with a tone indicating extrome respect.

"Nowhere," responded the purchaser; "I always carry my own bundles."

"Yes, sir, but this is heavy, and it will be a pleasure to us to send it."

"Young man," replied the other, "I always love to take something home at night, to show my wife and children that I have not forgotten them while at my business, and I wouldn't give a pin to make anybody a present without I carried it into the house myself. I want to see 'em take it. Besides, sir, I never allow anybody to be bothered by sending things home for me, that I can carry myself. I began life by lugging about parcels as dry goods man's boy, and many's the weary mile of sidewalk I've trudged, to carry a yard of ribbon or a paper of pins to somebody, too proud or too lazy to carry it for themselves. I haven't forgot my old thoughts, and, what's more, though times have changed with me since then, I ain't ashamed to be seen in the streets with a bundle."

"Yes, sir, but this is heavy."

"No matter, I'm strong;" and out he went, with such a glow in his face, that one could imagine it lighted up the now dim sidewalk, rods ahead, as a locomotive burner illuminates its track.

Another well-known street face passed him in the door, coming in. Purchasing a Congress knife, the new comer said, in a sharp and dictatorial tone, "Send it to my house (No. fifteen hundred and something, Washington street) immediately; I shall want it as soon as I get home."

"Two different men," suggested we, as the clerk closed the door after him.

"Very!" was the reply. "The man with the bundle is Mr. ——, the honest owner of hundreds of thousands, and there never was a subscription paper yet that didn't get his name for something handsome. The other man failed last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't worth his salt, but he had rather take the commercial disgrace of failure, at any time, than the social disgrace of being seen in the streets with a bundle."

Two different men, indeed. We shall take off our hat the next time we meet Mr. —— on the sidewalk. Long may he live, and carry bundles to make people happy. [Congregationalist.

## THE PLACE FOR SCHOOLMA'AMS.

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, relates the following experience of his in sending schoolma'ms south:

Some may think it strange (it isn't though) that ever since the time when we remarked in our paper that nine-tenths of all the hundreds of young women sent by us to the south as teachers have got married there, we have been literally overwhelmed with applications from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

We do not think that in justice to such of our southern friends as are in want of teachers we can send any girl that will not pledge herself to us to continue at least six months in the business. We know that the conditions seem hard, but really we shall have to be inexorable.

About three years ago, the trustees of a fine female academy in one of the southern States wrote to us to send them a teacher. We sent them a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, and they promptly wrote us a letter of warm thanks for the selection. In about three months, they wrote us again, telling us that their teacher had got married, and requesting us to send them another. We did send them another, quite as beautiful and accomplished as the first, and they were, as they might be, very much delighted with her. In just about three months, however, they applied to us a third time, begging us to send still another, the second having got married like the first. In their last application, however, they insisted that the lady next sent should be plain looking, and not less than thirty-five years old. The conditions were difficult, and we did not succeed in complying with them. We prevailed upon our friends, the trustees, to accept a richly talented young lady who was neither old nor ugly, she giving us her honor that she would not marry in less than half a year. We understand that she held out like a brave, good girl, to the end of the specified time, but not a day afterwards.

---

OF all the mean and contemptible men in this world, he that sneaks through life on tiptoe, with his ear at the keyhole of everybody's business except his own, is the most to be detested.

---

MEN are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been a short time in hot water.

---

A GENTLEMAN OF BOSTON who takes a business view of most things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied;—"Oh, he is one of those who have soarings after the infinite, and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pays cash."

---

IN becoming the "lion" of a party, does a man necessarily have to make a beast of himself?

# Sabbath Reading.

## THE OLD MAN AND THE CHILDREN.

BY JAMES PRITCHETT BIGG.

Spring was busy in the woodlands,
Climbing up from peak to peak,
As an old man sat and brooded,
With a flush upon his cheek.

Many years press'd hard upon him,
And his living friends were few,
And from out the sombre future
Troubles drifted into view.

There is something moves one strangely
In old ruins gray with years;
Yet there's something far more touching
In an old face wet with tears.

And he sat there, sadly sighing
O'er his feebleness and wrongs,
Though the birds outside the window
Talk'd of summer in their songs!

But, behold, a change comes o'er him:
Where are all his sorrows now?
Could they leave his heart as quickly
As the gloom-clouds left his brow?

Up the green slope in the garden,
Past the dial, he saw run
Three young girls, with bright eyes shining
Like their brown heads in the sun!

There was Fanny, famed for wisdom;
And fair Alice, famed for pride;
And one that could say "Uncle,"
And said little else beside.

And that vision startled memories
That soon hid all scenes of strife,
Sending floods of hallowed sunshine
Through the ragged rents of life.

Then they took him from his study,
Through long lanes and tangled bowers,
Out into the shaded valleys,
Richly tinted o'er with flowers.

And he bless'd their merry voices,
Singing round him as he went,
For the sight of their wild gladness
Filled his own heart with content.

And, that night, there came about him
Far off meadows pictured fair,
And old woods in which he wander'd,
Ere he knew the name of care;
And he said, "These angel-faces
Take the whiteness from one's hair!"

## THE WHITE SWAN.

"Why live here forever?" said a white swan, floating discontentedly in the heaven-lit waters. "Don't I know this lake by heart? When shall I perch on the highest crag, or sweep over the cataracts, like other birds?"

"Better stay in a station you can fill gracefully, than covet places where your awkwardness will make you ridiculous," said an old swan.

"Can't I go where others go?" cried the young swan.

"Talents differ," answered the old swan; "your long neck and web-feet show that water is your proper element. Happy is he who knows where to use his capacities."

"Wasn't I born on the land?" hissed the young one, in a heat. "What have I wings for?"

"Occasion finds use for them," returned the old swan, mildy; "it is folly to fly into danger in order to find them."

The young swan made a great splash in the water, and then complained that the heavens had left it.

"Discontent muddies the clearest spring," said the old swan, and sailed away.

The young one hopped on the bank spread her wings, and drove out boldly into the air.

"What fowl is that stretching its long neck so stupidly forward?" cried the other birds, as the swan heavily rose from the bosom of the happy valley to the great world beyond.

On, on she swept over plain and forest, and as she comes, an eagle marks her for his prey. Long on the topmost bough has he watched for his morning meal. His bright, stern eye looked over the vast expanse. His quick ear hears even the lightest tread of fawns beneath. Teals and pigeons flit to and fro, wild-ducks wheel around, but the trumpet note of the swan, exulting in its flight, sounds in the distance. The eagle suddenly shakes his feathers and whets his bill. With a terrible scream, he starts from his perch, and like a flash of lightning, strikes on the track of the luckless swan. She mounts and doubles, and, oh! how gladly would betake herself to her native element, and plunge into the stream below! That the eagle knew full well, and he makes her remain in the air by threatening to strike her with his talons from beneath. Her strength fails; again she tries to escape, when her ferocious enemy strikes her wing, and forces her to fall upon the nearest shore. Down he tramples her with his cruel claws. His wife, perched on a crag, watches the bloody fray. At a scream from her mate, she sails to the spot, and together they dispatch their fluttering, dying prey, drinking its blood, and greedily devouring its flesh with savage delight.

Poor white swan! Flights of discontent often put us in the power of our enemies.

[Child's Paper.

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AFFLICTIONS. God schooleth and nurtureth His people, that through many tribulations they may enter into their rest. Frankincense, when it is put into the fire, giveth the greater perfume; spice, if it be pounded, smelleth the sweeter; the earth, when it is torn up with the plow, becometh more fruitful; the seed in the ground, after frost, and snow, and winter storms, springeth the rankier; the nigher the vine is pruned in the stock, the greater grape it yieldeth; the grape, when it is most pressed and beaten, maketh the sweeter wine; fine gold is the better when it is cast in the fire; rough stones, with hewing, are squared and made fit for building; cloth is rent and cut, that it may be made a garment; linen is washed, and wrung, and beaten, and is the fairer. These are familiar examples to show the benefit and commodity which the children of God receive by persecution. By it God washeth and scoureth His congregation. "We rejoice," saith St. Paul, "in tribulations! knowing that tribulation bringeth forth patience, and patience experience, and experience hope; and hope maketh not ashamed." The power of God is made perfect in weakness, all things turn unto good to them that fear the Lord. [Bishop Jewell.

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A PARENT'S LOSS. If there are sufferings which, however dreadful in their endurance, are yet susceptible of amelioration, the sorrow which a parent's loss awakens is not among the number; other ties may be replaced, other affections may be restored, but when death breaks the bond of filial love, nature, honoring the most sacred of her feelings, forbids a sentiment less pure, less strong, succeeding to it; and though the tear which sorrow sheds upon the parent's grave may be dried by time, the loss which bids that tear to flow can never be replaced by human tenderness or human power.

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IN youth it is common to measure right and wrong by the opinion of the world; and in age, to act without any measure but interest, and to lose shame without substituting virtue.

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THERE is scarce any man who cannot persuade himself of his own merit; has he common sense, he prefers it to genius—has he some diminutive virtues, he gives them the preference to great talents.


**Miller's Condition Powders,**
**For Horses and Colts.**

WE, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have used MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS for Horses and Colts, prepared by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., and think them the best Powders for Horses and Colts that are out of condition, that we have ever used. We would recommend them to Farmers, Stage Companies, Stablemen and others, dealing in or keeping horses and colts.

They will clean the Worms and Botts out of the horse's stomach and give him a good appetite for his food, and a good coat. They are also good for the heaves, and for a cough, and they have been highly recommended for the cure of worms and botts in colts. They clean the water, loosen the skin, and invigorate the whole body, enabling the horse to do more work with the same feed.

(Signed by) TIMOTHY WYNN, Derby Line,
AMOS BIGELOW, Stanstead,

And over one hundred others in these and neighboring towns, showing thus conclusively the estimation in which they are held at home. T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., Proprietor. C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine. 3w17

**A. M. F. In. Co.**

AUGUSTA, April 5, 1858.

Abstract of the Report of the standing of the Company, made at the Annual Meeting, held this day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of property insured, | $1,834,558 00 |
| Amount of Premium Notes, | $62,653 43 |
| Amount of Liabilities, | $4,200 00 |

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Treasury, | $42 25 |
| Uncollected assessment estimated as available, a sum sufficient to meet the balance of Liabilities, | $4,157 75 |
| | $4,200 00 |

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretary's fees, | $433 00 |
| Treasurer's commissions, | 50 37 |
| Agents, for applications and commissions, | 381 93 |
| Interest on loans, | 188 17 |
| Stationery and printing, | 73 74 |
| Making assessments, | 75 00 |
| Office rents, | 25 00 |
| Postage, | 33 64 |
| President's, Directors' and Auditors' fees, including settling losses, | 76 09 |
| | $1336 94 |

Per order,
17 W. F. HALLETT, Sec'y.

**TREES FOR SALE.**

J. W. MANNING, READING, MASS., offers for sale an assortment of fruit and forest trees, flowering shrubs and plants. Apple trees, low by the 100—some of very extra size. Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, and Quince Trees.

Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, of approved kinds. Rhubarb roots, Asparagus roots, Evergreens for standards, and Arbor Vitæ and Buckthorn for hedges.

Grape Vines for open culture.

Diana, Concord, Rebecca, Delaware, Union Village, Clinton, Strawberry, Dracut, Warren Seedling, and others. Strawberry plants, &c.

My place is 12 miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, near the Depot.

Trees packed and forwarded as per order.

Terms cash or good reference. J. W. MANNING,
April 12, 1858. 3w17 Reading, Mass.

**Fruit Trees.**

THOSE who are desirous of obtaining a hardy Tree, and one on which they can depend for variety, can find samples of all the best varieties of Apple and Pear Trees at the residence of the subscriber, who is able to supply them at the most reasonable prices. H. N. HUNT.
April 6, 1858. 4w16 Readfield, Me.

**200,000 Pear Trees,**

STANDARDS and DWARFS. The finest lot ever raised. Among them are the Beurre d'Anjou, Rostiezer, Beurre Langelier, Bucrre Clairgeau, &c.

Also, 10,000 Peach, 5000 Plum, and 5000 Cherry Trees.

April 5, 1858. 4w16 GEO. W. WILSON, Malden, Mass.

**Pure Bred Premium Poultry.**

THE subscriber will furnish all who wish to improve their POULTRY, with fresh Eggs, for sitting, from the DORKINGS—pure blood. They are beautiful dark mottled birds, and the best of layers. Also, SPECKLED DORKINGS.

Price of Eggs, packed to go in safety by Express, or as otherwise ordered, $1 per dozen. Address

A. F. SNOW, Box 70,
17 BRUNSWICK, Me.

**The Guild Bull.**

THE celebrated GUILD BULL will stand for the season at the Farm of the subscriber in East Winthrop. Those wishing to improve their stock are invited to call.

CHARLES F. WHITING.
East Winthrop, April 12, 1858. 17

**Utah.**

THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers and stock breeders of Winthrop and vicinity, that the prime young Bull UTAH will be kept at his farm the ensuing season. This Bull is 7-8ths Durham, and 1-8th Hereford, is a mahogany red color, brockle face, and exhibits as many valuable points, and as good and proportion as any other Bull of his age.

Terms, 50c—cash down. HARRISON CHANDLER,
Winthrop, March 8, 1858. 2m12

**Freedom Notice.**

THIS may certify that I have given my son WILLIAM M. JAMESON his time until he is twenty-one years of age, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JOEL P. JAMESON.
Lincoln, April 1, 1858. 3w17

**Notice of Foreclosure.**

WHEREAS, SAMUEL KING, of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1847, by his deed of mortgage of that date, mortgaged to ROYAL FOGG and BENJAMIN STOCKIN, of Monmouth, aforesaid, CHARLES FOSS and ROBERT JACOBS, of Winthrop, in said County, a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate in said Monmouth, aforesaid, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage deed, given by said KING to said FOGG and others, for the sum of $652,17, payable in two years from the date of said note, with interest,—for a more full and perfect description of said premises, see Records of Deeds of Kennebec County, Vol. 153, folio 80;—And whereas, the said mortgagees on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1851, assigned the said mortgage deed and the debt thereby secured, to SAMUEL R KING and GEORGE W. KING, of said Monmouth, and the said GEORGE W. KING on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1854, sold and assigned his interest in said mortgaged premises and note to JOSEPH B. KING, who, together with the said SAMUEL R. KING, now hold the same;—The conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken, the undersigned hereby give public notice that we claim to foreclose the same. SAMUEL R. KING,
Monmouth, April 5, 1858. 17 JOSEPH B. KING.

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Monmouth, April 5, 1858. 17 JOSEPH B. KING.

**A Rare Chance.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in SOUTH DURHAM, on the county road leading from Augusta to Portland, 6 miles from Brunswick Village and Freeport Corner. Said Farm contains 150 acres of superior grass land, free from stone, with a deep loam for tillage, and no waste land. Cut 60 tons of hay last year. It is well watered, and has a good wood-lot. There are a few apple trees grafted to winter fruit, and in bearing condition; also, a few engrafted apple, pear and cherry trees, which were set last year, and look promising. There are 300 rods of iron-post fence, and 50 rods of stone wall on the place. The buildings consist of a story-and-a-half House, with an L, all finished, and a good cellar under the whole; a woodhouse, granary and piggery; two Barns, one near the house, 40x68 ft., and well finished; the other is 36x40ft. There are two never failing wells of excellent water on the premises. Meeting, school and mill privileges near. Said Farm can be had at a bargain, if applied for soon. Terms of payment made easy.

FRANCIS A. B. HUSSEY.
South Durham, 4th mo., 10th, 1858. 17tf

**Hulbert's Patent Convex Plow.**

THIS Plow, which has been used for several years in Canada West, New York, Pennsylvania, and other parts of the country, and which is admitted, by all who have tried it, to be decidedly the best plow ever invented, is now, for the first time, offered to the Farmers of Maine.

Its chief peculiarity, which gives it an advantage over ever other Plow, is, that the working side of the mold-board is uniformly convex from front to rear, and also from top to bottom while the curve from the point to the tip of the wing is such as to turn the furrow completely. Among its advantages are:—lightness of draft; cleaning well in the most sticky soil; capability of cutting deep, as well as shallow; turning furrows well at any speed; ease of guidance, and great durability.

For sale by J. MEANS & SON, Augusta.
C. A. SMILEY, West Waterville, Agent for this State.
Augusta, Aug. 20, 1857. 36tf

**The Initiatory Counting-Rooms**
**And Navigation Department**

OF COMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Boston, offer peculiar facilities for preparing young men for Mercantile or Nautical life. Separate department for Ladies; nearly all the lady book-keepers in the city and vicinity have been prepared for and placed in their present situations by the Principals of this Institution. There being no Class System, students may enter at any time; and those who desire it are aided in obtaining suitable EMPLOYMENT. Catalogues and circulars sent, on request, by mail, FREE. Established 18 years.

No. 139 WASHINGTON STREET. 3m12

**Important to Butter Makers.**

HAVING known the real necessity of having pure ROCK SALT, in order to make good Butter, I would take this opportunity of informing the manufacturers of Butter in the State of Maine that I am prepared to furnish an article which is just what it purports to be, "Pure Rock Salt," particularly adapted for Dairy use. The Salt is thoroughly cleansed and dried before grinding. It is put up in 20 lb. bags, with a picture of a Cow on each bag. I would recommend that farmers be particular in calling for my Salt, in order that they may be perfectly sure of a pure article.

**Office Nos. 5 & 7, Long Wharf, Portland,**

where all orders will be promptly attended to. It will also be found in the Stores of the leading Merchants of this City.

Portland, July, 1857. 30tf MOSES G. DOW.

**Freedom Notice.**

THIS is to give notice that I hereby relinquish to my son, JOSEPH A. CLARK of

SECT. 3. Whenever any railroad corporations which have been or may be chartered by the legislature, or the trustees of the bondholders of other persons authorized by law running any railroad, shall fail to agree upon the terms of connection, crossing or junction, or the rates at which passengers and merchandise coming from one road to another, over the other, or in addition to the branch now required by law to be taken by either company, or ten more citizens of the state, responsible for costs, appoint a time and place to hearing, and cause notice to be given to the parties interested, in manner to be designated by the commissioners to whom the application shall be made. After hearing the commissioners or such of them as shall appear before them, said board shall proceed to determine and award in writing, upon the matters submitted, and prescribe the things to be done and performed by the parties to either application; and parties notified and neglecting or refusing to appear, may be subpœned by the sheriff of any county in this state, with like effect, as in case of witnesses duly summoned in the supreme judicial court, and shall be bound by the award, as fully as if they appeared.

The award of said commissioners, or of a majority of them, shall be returned to the supreme judicial court in the county where the application is made, but cause shall accept the award unless it shall appear that the same was made without due notice to the parties, or that the commissioners have been guilty of misconduct, or have refused to hear pertinent evidence, or have been guilty of some other misbehavior, which may render the award void; and the court may recommit the award with or without instructions; the award when accepted, judgment thereon is rendered, shall be binding and a new award shall be made upon further application, and the court may make any orders or decrees necessary to carry the award effectual.

SECT. 4. If any railroad corporation or the trustees of the bondholders or other persons authorized by law, shall have been duly notified by the commissioners, or either of them, to appear at the time and place appointed in the notice, and shall neglect or refuse to comply with the same, the commissioners, or such of them as may be present, may proceed to hear the parties who shall appear, and to make an award in the premises, and the supreme judicial court may enforce said award, shall have the same power over the subject matter, and the parties thereto, as in case of a submission by the mutual consent of parties, and may render judgment for costs, including the compensation of the commissioners, and enforce the same by execution.

SECT. 5. Whenever any railroad corporation which has been or may be chartered by the legislature, or the trustees of the bondholders or other persons authorized by law, shall fail to agree upon the terms of connection, crossing or junction, or the rates at which passengers and merchandise coming from one road to another, over the other, or in addition to the branch now required by law to be taken by either company, or ten more citizens of the state, responsible for costs, appoint a time and place to hearing, and cause notice to be given to the parties interested, in manner to be designated by the commissioners to whom the application shall be made. After hearing the commissioners or such of them as shall appear before them, said board shall proceed to determine and award in writing, upon the matters submitted, and prescribe the things to be done and performed by the parties to either application; and parties notified and neglecting or refusing to appear, may be subpœned by the sheriff of any county in this state, with like effect, as in case of witnesses duly summoned in the supreme judicial court, and shall be bound by the award, as fully as if they appeared.

The award of said commissioners, or of a majority of them, shall be returned to the supreme judicial court in the county where the application is made, but cause shall accept the award unless it shall appear that the same was made without due notice to the parties, or that the commissioners have been guilty of misconduct, or have refused to hear pertinent evidence, or have been guilty of some other misbehavior, which may render the award void; and the court may recommit the award with or without instructions; the award when accepted, judgment thereon is rendered, shall be binding and a new award shall be made upon further application, and the court may make any orders or decrees necessary to carry the award effectual.

SECT. 6. If any railroad corporation or the trustees of the bondholders or other persons authorized by law, shall fail to agree upon the terms of connection, crossing or junction, or the rates at which passengers and merchandise coming from one road to another, over the other, or in addition to the branch now required by law to be taken by either company, or ten more citizens of the state, responsible for costs, appoint a time and place to hearing, and cause notice to be given to the parties interested, in manner to be designated by the commissioners to whom the application shall be made. After hearing the commissioners or such of them as shall appear before them, said board shall proceed to determine and award in writing, upon the matters submitted, and prescribe the things to be done and performed by the parties to either application; and parties notified and neglecting or refusing to appear, may be subpœned by the sheriff of any county in this state, with like effect, as in case of witnesses duly summoned in the supreme judicial court, and shall be bound by the award, as fully as if they appeared.

The award of said commissioners, or of a majority of them, shall be returned to the supreme judicial court in the county where the application is made, but cause shall accept the award unless it shall appear that the same was made without due notice to the parties, or that the commissioners have been guilty of misconduct, or have refused to hear pertinent evidence, or have been guilty of some other misbehavior, which may render the award void; and the court may recommit the award with or without instructions; the award when accepted, judgment thereon is rendered, shall be binding and a new award shall be made upon further application, and the court may make any orders or decrees necessary to carry the award effectual.

SECT. 7. Said commissioners shall be paid a fair compensation by the petitioners for their services, and they shall have authority to award costs including the compensation for services in their opinion justice may require, but in no case shall cause to be executed to issue therefor in accordance with the award, but the court shall cause to be executed to issue therefor in accordance with the award, but the court shall cause an execution to issue therefor in accordance with the award, but the court shall cause an execution to issue therefor in accordance with the award, but the court shall cause an execution

AN ACT to provide for enforcing Liens on vessels.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, as follows:

SECT. 1. Any person who furnishes labor or materials for building a vessel, shall have a lien upon such vessel for it, which may be enforced by attachment of the vessel within four days after such vessel is launched; a like lien also may be posted in some conspicuous place on the vessel and attachment made thereon, within four days after she is launched. The process by which such attachment is made, shall be returnable in the same manner as writs of attachment on mesne process are returned, and may be served by any officer qualified to serve such process, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as in other cases of attachment on mesne process, except that the writ may be returnable in four days after the date thereof.

SECT. 2. The lien provided for in the first section of this act, shall be dissolved unless the writ is served and returned, and the attachment perfected, within the time limited in the preceding section; and no such lien shall continue for a longer time than sixty days after such attachment, unless the writ in which the same is returned, shall be entered at the next term of the court to which the same is returnable, and there prosecuted to judgment; and in case the plaintiff in such writ fails to recover judgment, the lien shall be dissolved.

SECT. 3. Any person who has a lien upon a vessel, by virtue of the provisions of this act, may enforce the same by petition to the judge of the district court, within the district where such vessel may be found, setting forth the nature of his claim, the amount due him, and a description of the vessel on which he claims a lien; and the judge shall thereupon issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county where such vessel may be found, commanding him to attach such vessel, and to summon the owner thereof, or the master of such vessel, if the owner be absent from the county, to appear before said judge, at a time and place therein named, not more than ten days from the date of such warrant, to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and such warrant shall be served by the officer to whom it is directed, by reading the same to the owner, master or person in charge of such vessel, if found within the county, and by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk of the town in which such vessel may be found, if the owner, master or person in charge cannot be found within the county; and the officer shall make return of his doings in the premises, at the time and place appointed in said warrant.

SECT. 4. If the owner, master or person in charge of such vessel, shall not appear and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, the judge shall proceed to hear the evidence produced by the petitioner, and if he finds that the petitioner has a lien upon such vessel, he shall order the same to be sold at public auction, by the officer who attached the same, or by any other officer duly qualified to sell property on execution, after giving notice of the time and place of sale, by posting up notifications thereof in three public places in the town where such vessel is attached, at least seven days before the sale; and the officer shall proceed to sell such vessel at auction, and from the proceeds of such sale, first deducting the expenses of the sale and the costs of the proceedings, shall pay to the petitioner the amount of his claim, and the residue to the owner of such vessel, if he is present; if he is absent, the officer shall pay the residue into the hands of the clerk of the court, to be paid to the owner on demand.

SECT. 5. The officer who has attached any vessel on mesne process, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have the same power to detain such vessel, by virtue of such attachment, after judgment in favor of the petitioner, as he had before judgment, and may sell the same on execution issued upon such judgment, in the same manner as if the attachment had been made on mesne process.

SECT. 6. Any person who has a lien upon a vessel, by virtue of the provisions of this act, may have the same enforced by petition to the judge of the district court, within the district where such vessel may be found, in the manner provided in the preceding sections of this act, for the enforcement of liens upon vessels which are attached on mesne process, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as in those cases.

SECT. 7. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

Dated, G. D., 18—. Sheriff or his Deputy. — Which notice shall be served and returned in the manner following:

Where you shall appear and defend, if you see fit. Dated, G. D., 18—. Sheriff or his deputy.

SECT. 8. A notice in form like the above shall also be posted in some conspicuous place on the vessel attached. The attachment, service and notices shall be made fourteen days, at least before the term of the court to which the writ is returnable.

SECT. 9. All writs made agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall have a preference in the order of entry and trial of such actions, over all other actions, except writs of entry, and writs of replevin.

SECT. 10. Upon the execution of the writ upon the vessel, the officer shall leave in the hands of the master of such vessel, a true and attested copy of the writ, with a notice stating the time and place when and where the vessel will be attached, and the amount of the claim for which the writ is made, and the name of the person in whose favor the attachment is made; and if the master of such vessel cannot be found on board of the vessel, the officer shall leave such attachment with the owner of the vessel, if he can be found within the county, and if neither the master nor owner can be found, such attachment shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of the town in which such vessel may be found, a true and attested copy of the writ, with a notice thereon, stating the time and place when and where the vessel will be attached, and the amount of the claim.

SECT. 11. The defendant may enter an offer in writing to be defeated for such sum as he shall think proper, which offer shall have the same effect of limiting his personal liability as if such offer had been made in writing to the plaintiff, and the same proceedings may be had thereon, as are provided in other cases of offers to be defeated for a sum in writing.

SECT. 12. The owner of a vessel may, if writing, filed with the clerk, within a certain number of days after service of the writ, shall commence an action, and enter the same to the next term of the court in the county where such vessel may be found, and prosecute the same to judgment, and recover execution for the amount of the plaintiff's claim, and costs, or in default thereof, the vessel shall be sold to satisfy the same.

SECT. 13. The provisions of this act shall not apply to vessels of the United States, nor to vessels of the citizens of other states, unless the owner of such vessel shall reside within this state.

SECT. 14. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 15. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 16. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 17. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 18. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 19. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 20. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 21. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 22. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 23. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 24. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 25. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 26. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

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SECT. 145. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 146. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 147. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 148. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 149. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 150. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 151. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 152. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 153. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 154. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 155. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 156. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 157. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 158. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 159. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 160. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 161. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 162. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 163. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 164. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 165. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 166. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 167. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 168. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 169. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 170. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be served and returned seven days before the sitting of said court, and all persons who have liens upon the vessel attached, shall have the right to appear and defend, if they see fit.

SECT. 171. All writs made returnable to the district court, by virtue of the provisions of this act, sh